

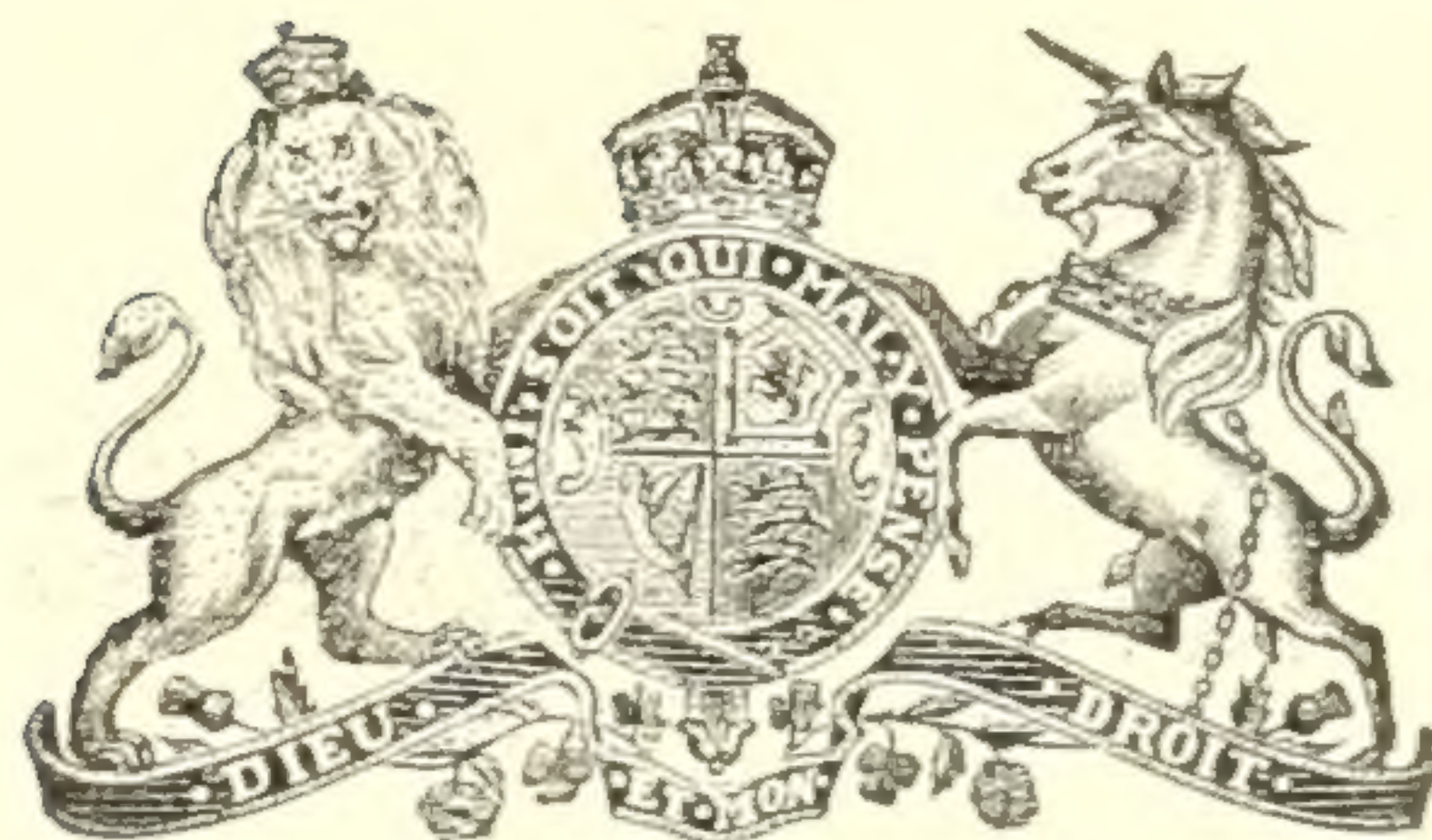
6-7 EDWARD VII.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

A. 1907

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30
1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1906

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MY LORD:

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1906, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,

Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, October 1, 1906.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Introductory.....	7
I. The <i>Labour Gazette</i>	11
II. Conciliation and Arbitration	31
III. The carrying out of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900	51
IV. The Administration of the Railway Labour Disputes Act	63
V. The protection of labour to be employed in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....	64
VI. False representation to induce or deter immigration. Action of Depart- ment of Labour in reference thereto.....	69
VII. The administration of the Alien Labour Laws.....	77
VIII. Strikes and lockouts in Canada during the fiscal year 1905-06, with com- parative statistics for the calendar year 1901 to 1905, inclusive.....	79
IX. Industrial accidents in Canada during the fiscal year 1905-06, with com- parative statistics for the calendar years 1904 and 1905.....	90
X. The Library of the Department.....	103
XI. The circulation of the <i>Labour Gazette</i>	120
XII. The distribution of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> and other publications of the de- partment.....	122
XIII. Inquiries, correspondence and other work of the department..	124
XIV. Revenue and expenditure..	127

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,
1906

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

OTTAWA, September 1, 1906.

To the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

The year just ended has been the most prosperous in the history of labour in the Dominion since the creation of the department. This prosperity has been evidenced by a great and continuous demand for labour in almost all branches of industry and trade, and an exceptional demand in some. The movement of wages has been upward, and there have been fewer industrial disputes or interruptions to industry of a serious nature than in previous years. The work of the department has also steadily progressed. In some branches, as, for example, in the administration of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, the department has been fortunately relieved, owing to the absence of any important railway disputes, of some duties which in the preceding year occupied the time of a portion of its staff to a considerable extent. Similarly, there have been no royal commissions specially connected with the department, and claiming the time of members of the staff for clerical and other purposes. The department has, therefore, had a better opportunity of developing the work of its several branches, and also of undertaking one or two subjects of investigation in the interests of the working classes of the Dominion to which special attention had not been possible in previous years. Foremost in this connection have been the efforts put forth to expose abuses arising from false representations made in the United Kingdom to induce

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

emigration to Canada and to secure the redress required by Imperial legislation. Also, in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, special care has been given by the department to safe-guarding the interests of the thousands of workmen likely to be employed in connection with the construction of this road during the coming years. The sixth volume of the *Labour Gazette* has been completed. In size and contents it will admit of a more than favourable comparison with the volumes of preceding years. The effectiveness of the Conciliation Act as a means of preserving industrial peace and of terminating industrial conflicts was conspicuously illustrated in the settlement of the most important conflict of the year—the lockout of the employees of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, B.C., as well as in one or two other important disputes. How important in the light which it throws upon cause and effect is the statistical information which the department has collected on strikes and lockouts and industrial accidents is well illustrated in the chapters devoted to these subjects in the present report. It will be seen from the account given of the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* and of the distribution of publications in the department, as well as the review of departmental correspondence, that in all these branches the work of the department has materially increased during the year. Similarly the report of the Fair Wages officers on their work in giving effect to the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons, shows that this branch of the department's work has become increasingly useful and important.

As the statement has been occasionally made that reports of correspondents to the *Gazette*, as well as information and statistics furnished from other sources, have been subjected to change after their receipt at the Department of Labour and before publication, it may be well to mention that if, by such a statement, it is intended to imply that any effort has been made to deliberately alter or convey a wrong impression in the information published, from that which the data or statistics furnished would bear, such a statement is wholly incorrect. The editing of correspondence and the discriminating between what is reliable and unreliable, or between what is worthy and unworthy of publication in the mass of material which is daily received at the department, is an essential and important part of the department's work. On the other hand, all material received is carefully preserved in the department for at least a period of two years, and can be produced upon a return for the same having been granted in the proper way. The department will be pleased to learn at all times of cases where parties have any reason to suspect that any alteration or modification has been made in any of the data submitted to the department, and to allow the matter to be fully investigated; but such communications, whether verbal or written, to entitle them to consideration, should be specific and not general in their nature, as unfortunately has been the case with most of such as have thus far in any way come to the notice of the department.

On the 21st of October the Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., who had been Minister of Labour from the time the department was established, was appointed Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, and retired from the government. He was succeeded by the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C. Mr. Aylesworth was appointed Minister of Justice on June 4th, and resigned as Minister of Labour on the 30th of that month, on which date the present Minister was appointed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

No changes have been made in the inside staff of the department during the year, other than making permanent the appointment of a messenger who had been appointed temporarily to fill a position, which had been rendered vacant by the resignation of its occupant during the preceding year.

The staff of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* which is supplementary to the staff of permanent clerks resident in Ottawa, numbered 42 at the end of the year.

During the year the following new appointments of correspondents were made:—

J. C. Graves, to be correspondent for Moncton, N.B., and district.

T. DesBrisay, to be correspondent for Chatham, N.B., and district.

J. Cinq-Mars, to be correspondent for Maisonneuve, Que., and district.

R. F. Parkinson, to be correspondent for Woodstock, Ont., and district.

James R. Bastien, to be correspondent for Moosejaw, Sask., and district.

W. A. Deyl, to be correspondent for Edmonton, Alta., and district.

Changes were also made in the person of correspondents at several points as follows:—

F. A. Denman, to be correspondent for Sault Ste. Marie and district, to replace Edward Barry, resigned.

R. A. Brocklebank, to be correspondent for Calgary, Alta., and district, to replace John Gillespie, resigned.

During the year Mr. T. J. Griffiths, one of the correspondents at Montreal, resigned owing to ill-health, and Mr. J. Cinq-Mars, correspondent for Maisonneuve, resigned owing to his removal to Sherbrooke, Que.

The work of the department may be classified under the following heads, under which, in this report, a review is given:—

I. The *Labour Gazette*.

II. Conciliation and Arbitration.

III. The carrying out of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900.

IV. The Administration of the Railway Labour Disputes Act.

V. The protection of labour to be employed in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

VI. False representations to induce or deter immigration. Action of Department of Labour in reference thereto.

VII. The administration of the Alien Labour Laws.

VIII. Strikes and lockouts in Canada during the fiscal year 1905-06, with comparative statistics for the calendar years 1901 to 1905, inclusive.

IX. Industrial accidents in Canada during the fiscal year 1905-06, with comparative statistics for the calendar years 1904 and 1905.

- X. The Library of the Department.
- XI. The circulation of the *Labour Gazette*.
- XII. The distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and other publications of the department.
- XIII. Inquiries, correspondence and other work of the department.
- XIV. Revenue and expenditure.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* was published monthly in both English and French, and contained in each issue, as in the numbers of previous years, a comprehensive review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada during the month preceding that on which the issue appeared, with detailed reports from the department's correspondents as to conditions of employment in the several cities of the Dominion. Articles were also published in each issue relating to trade disputes, industrial accidents, immigration and colonization, industrial inventions and labour organization, as well as reviews of government blue-books of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, and accounts of recent legal decisions affecting labour in Canada. In addition, a number of articles embodying the results of special investigations conducted by the department, or relating to current happenings of exceptional interest to labour, together with a number of special reviews, were published from time to time.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The leading feature of each issue of the *Gazette* was a review of the industrial and labour conditions in Canada during the month preceding that of the issue. In this article, which was prepared from information gathered in the department from a variety of sources, such as the special reports of the department's staff of correspondents, the newspaper press, the leading trade and financial journals, and special correspondence, an attempt was made to reflect in a comprehensive and at the same time concise way the nature of industrial activity throughout the Dominion and its more important features. Special attention was devoted in this connection to the extent of employment; the demand and supply of labour; interruptions to industry occasioned by industrial unrest; the loss of property through fire, accident or otherwise; opportunities of employment occasioned by new industrial operations of one kind or another; important changes in current rates of wages or hours of labour governing particular trades, either generally or locally; fluctuations in prices of necessary commodities, rents, or other changes calculated to influence the relative cost of living; and generally, the trend of trade and commerce as reflected in both domestic and foreign trade and revenue. Following the general review was a detailed statement of the condition of employment in the several industries and trades, the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining and manufacturing industries being dealt with in the order named, and an account of railway construction operations, which have constituted so important a part of industrial activity throughout the year. The condition of employment in the several trades was dealt with in brief summaries under the following headings: The building trades, metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, woodworking and furnishing trades, printing and allied trades, the clothing trades, food and tobacco preparation, the leather trades and miscellaneous trades. To the detailed summaries have been appended notes on the more important industrial occurrences or events of the month likely to have an important present or future bearing upon the condition of

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

industry and employment in Canada, but from their nature not capable of ready inclusion in the summaries relating to any particular industry or trade.

It will be observed that the arrangement of this monthly review has been such as to afford a key to probable future industrial activity. Where, for example, agriculture has been reported as flourishing during the summer months, the demand for farm labour in the autumn, the prospect of extensive transportation in connection with the harvesting of crops, &c., would appear. Similarly, in the event of it being shown that the conditions in lumbering were unfavourable during a particular winter, it might be expected that work in the mills would be restricted during the summer. In localities where building operations were reported as extensive the probable demand for masons, carpenters, plumbers and the like, as well as building supplies, was forecast. In other words, the arrangement has been so made that by giving special attention to the primary industries the probable condition of other industries dependent upon them would appear. Similarly, in the trades, by noting especially the conditions affecting general groups, a key to the probable condition of particular trades would be afforded.

In addition to the descriptive review, a monthly table was also published, by which, under a system of carefully defined terms, a reference might be made to the condition of industry or trade in each of the important centres of the Dominion, or to the general condition of any particular industry or trade throughout the Dominion as a whole.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* were required to send in monthly reports to the department on official forms supplied, as in former years. These reports have been edited in the department and published under the names of the correspondents, and have in each case dealt in detail with the general condition of the labour market, the condition of local industries, the condition of particular trades, and other important industrial events in the locality to which the correspondents belong. Owing to the increase in the number of correspondents during the year, and to a system of co-operation in the matter of ascertaining and verifying information which has been considerably perfected between the department and its outside staff, the reports supplied by the correspondents have been rendered more comprehensive in the subjects dealt with, and more concise in the manner of treatment. Where, for example, the attention of the department has been drawn to an important industrial occurrence, such as the establishment of a new factory in a locality, or a change in the local rate of wages through an item in the press, marked in its clipping bureau, a special communication has been sent to the correspondent of the locality, with which was inclosed the item, and a request made for a special report thereon. Similarly, correspondents have notified the department from time to time throughout the month of industrial events in their localities likely to be of general interest as, for example, important changes in the rates of wages of a class of employees, or the establishment of a new industry, and the department has thereupon communicated direct with the industrial establishment and employees concerned, for a verification or confirmation of the report sent in.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

It is gratifying to note that the additional experience which correspondents have had in the preparation of their reports has been reflected almost without exception in the manner in which these reports have been sent in to the department, and in a greater efficiency in the discharge of their several duties.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Five special articles were published during the year, dealing with current changes in rates of wages and hours of labour. Four were articles reviewing respectively the changes which took place during the second, third and fourth quarters of the calendar year 1905, and the first quarter of 1906. The changes in rates of wages and hours of labour during the year 1905 as a whole were reviewed in a special article. In the preparation of these tables an effort was made to secure as much accuracy as possible. As has been already mentioned, a brief summary was given from month to month of current changes of which the department had received notice. In this monthly statement no claim was made to completeness, though regard was had to accuracy. In the quarterly statement of changes in wages and hours, the material contained in the monthly statements was supplemented by such information as the department was enabled to obtain through additional reports of correspondents and in other ways. Similarly, the quarterly statements were in turn further verified and supplemented in the annual statement which covered general movements of wages and hours of labour throughout the year. These statements, moreover, were prepared in such a manner as to show the methods by which changes had been brought about; also, approximately, the numbers affected by the changes and the extent to which the earning capacity of those affected was augmented or decreased. As furnishing one of the most important indices to the progressive condition of labour in the Dominion, too much significance cannot be attached to these quarterly and annual statements. They illustrate, moreover, the progressive or retrograde movement in the several trades, in so far as this is to be gauged from the upward or downward movement of wages and hours.

The following brief reference to some of the more important tendencies of the wages movement disclosed in the articles which have appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for the last fiscal year may further serve to illustrate the nature and importance of these articles.

During the second quarter of 1905 (including the months of April, May and June), 64 important changes affecting a number of workpeople went into effect. Of these 59 were in the nature of increases, accompanied, in two instances, by decreases in hours, and in one case by an increase in hours. Three were in the nature of decreases in hours, and two of decreases in wages. The increases chiefly affected those employed in the building trades. During the third quarter of 1905, 28 increases in wages were reported, accompanied by a decrease in hours in one instance. There were also reported two reductions in hours and two decreases in wages. The general effect was a large increase in total earnings. During the final quarter of 1905, 9 increases in wages, 2 reductions in hours and 2 increases in hours were reported, and in the opening quarter of 1906, 15 increases and 3 decreases in wages, and 18 reductions in hours. The final result in both quarters constituted a substantial increase in weekly earnings and a decrease in hours of employment.

The review of the changes reported for the year 1905 as a whole, showed that during that year there had been a total of 118 important increases in wages, accompanied in four instances by decreases in hours. There were also 14 decreases in hours and 4 decreases in wages. The largest number of changes took place during May, in which month 30 were recorded. In June there were 19, in April 17, and in July 12. During February the fewest changes were reported, there being only 4 in that month. The most important change, with respect to the number of men affected, was the general increase in the wages of farm labour in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, whereby over 50,000 agriculturists received an increase of 25 cents per day during harvesting operations. In the lumbering industry, also, though conditions varied according to locality, the tendency was upward, as compared with 1904, and in the mining and smelting industries the several changes reported were all of the nature of increases in wages or decreases in hours. Employees engaged in transportation received substantial increases during 1905, the new schedule granted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to carmen throughout its system being one of the most important changes of the year. In the fishing industry earnings in connection with the salmon run in British Columbia were exceptionally heavy. The following tabular statement gives an analysis of the aggregate results of the changes among the skilled trades during the year:—

TABLE SHOWING BY GROUPS OF TRADES, APPROXIMATE RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS AMONG SKILLED EMPLOYEES IN CANADA REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING 1905.

Group of Trades.	Number of Workpeople Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Increase in Hours of Employ- ment per Week.	Decrease in Hours of Employ- ment per Week.
		\$ cts.			
Building.....	3,884	7,795 57			1,791
Metal.....	586	890 24			775
Woodworking.....	82	10 00	10 00	54	
Printing.....	495	100 00			1,771
Clothing.....	379	769 00			
Leather.....	56	53 00			
Food and tobacco preparation.....	10	12 00			216
Civic employees.....	1,621	1,220 01			
Miscellaneous.....	765	1,008 50			450

Comparing the changes in wages and hours reported during the year 1905 with the changes reported in the five preceding years during which the department has collected information of this kind, it would appear that there has been during that time a steady upward movement in the level of wages in Canada, and a corresponding tendency in the shortening of hours of employment in many industries and trades. The statistics presented in these tables are anything but complete. All that is claimed for them is that they fairly represent the general tendencies. The percentage of failures to ascertain important changes in one direction is likely to be offset in the rough by a like percentage of failures to detect changes in an opposite direction. To the extent to which this is true, the data which appear afford a fair index of the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

general movement, which is of itself sufficient as a guide to the condition of the working classes in the country relative to that of former years.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

A monthly statistical table and review of trade disputes in existence throughout Canada was continued in the *Labour Gazette* during the year. In general form and scope the article was the same as in preceding years. The tables set forth details of the number of employees affected, the locality, cause, duration and result of each dispute, arranged according to industries and trades, and grouped according to whether the dispute commenced during the month under review, or prior to the beginning of that month. The article contained a descriptive account of the several disputes, and brief statistical analyses classifying them according to trades, provinces, causes, methods of settlement and results, with an approximate estimate of the total numbers affected and the aggregate loss in working days. A review for the year was also given.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Publication was continued throughout the year of a monthly article and statistical table relating to industrial accidents, in which account was taken of accidents sustained by workmen in the course of their employment resulting in the loss of life or limb, or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. In the table the several accidents were classified according to the localities in which they occurred, the date and nature of the accident, whether fatal or otherwise, and the trade or industry in which the victim was engaged. In the article an analysis was given of the month's record by trades and industries, compared with the record of the month preceding, and that of the corresponding month of the previous year; also a classification of the accidents in so far as information was available according to the ages of the victims. Mention was made in detail of any disaster involving the loss of more than one life. The information embodied in the article was supplied for the most part by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by the factories' and mines' inspectors of the several provincial governments. Use was also made of items gathered in the clipping bureau of the department from the press of the Dominion, which items were made a basis of securing further information by correspondence with individuals or companies concerned.

A review of the industrial accidents occurring throughout Canada during the calendar year of 1905 was published in the January, 1906, issue of the *Gazette*.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Publication was continued of a monthly article dealing with immigration and colonization, the heavy influx of immigrants into Canada from Great Britain and the United States constituting one of the most important economic features of the year. Through the courtesy of the Department of the Interior, the *Gazette* was able to give, from month to month, the latest statistical returns relating to immigrant arrivals at ocean ports and other points of entry in the Dominion; the number of homestead en-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

tries; the nationality of homesteaders, and the area of Dominion lands patented.* The department secured as well from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canada North-west Land Company periodical returns of land sales in western Canada, which were also published as illustrative of the progress of settlement in the newer portions of the Dominion. Certain statistical information, issued monthly by the British Board of Trade, with regard to emigration from the United Kingdom, was also made use of. Proceedings of immigration and colonization societies, the distribution of immigrants and other matters of kindred interest were also noted. In this connection the operations of the Salvation Army, the Church Army and other agencies engaged in bringing large numbers of immigrants to Canada were described in some detail. A special reference was made in the December, 1905, *Gazette*, to the Congress of Colonization held during November at St. Jerome, Quebec.

The number of immigrants who entered the Dominion during the year was largely in excess of that of previous years. Returns up to the end of April, 1906, as set forth in the June, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, showed a total of 74,350 arrivals of immigrants by ocean ports, being an increase of 7,010 as compared with the returns for the corresponding months of the previous year. The arrivals from the United States during the same period were 43,237, compared with 31,309 in the year previous. The total numbers were 117,587, as compared with 99,309 in the preceding year, an increase of 18,278. The number of homestead entries during the same period showed an increase of over 7,000. During the calendar year 1905 the total immigrant arrivals in Canada were 144,618, of whom 64,863 were from the British Isles, 44,424 from the United States and 35,331 from the continent of Europe.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Among the subjects specially investigated by the department, the results of which were published in the *Gazette*, were rates and tendencies of wages and hours of labour in certain branches of the building, metal and woodworking trades; current wages and hours in railway construction work; the early closing movement in Canada during 1905; the extent of building operations in Canada during 1905; proceedings in connection with the prosecution of certain combinations in restraint of trade; co-operation in the apple industry in Canada; organization of the fishermen's union of Nova Scotia; the Penny Bank of Toronto; the formation and extent of employers' associations and labour organizations in Canada during 1905.

RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

The investigation into the subject of current rates and tendencies of wages and hours of labour in Canada was commenced by the department in the month of May, 1904, and publication of the results of the investigation begun in the following November.† The articles were continued in the July, September and November issues

* For a statement describing in detail the nature of these returns, see report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, page 18.

† A detailed description of the nature of the information sought and the methods of the department in collecting the same was published in the report of the Department of Labour for the year ending June 30, 1905, at page 19.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

of the *Labour Gazette* of 1905 these numbers dealing respectively with the building, metal and woodworking trades. In each of these issues the rates of wages and hours of labour were set forth in a table in which a classification was made according to localities and trades within the general group. Past and current rates were set forth and the extent of changes indicated. Smaller tables containing analyses from a variety of points of view of the statistics in the detailed return were embodied in the accompanying descriptive article. In this way it was shown to what extent the ten-hour, nine-hour and eight-hour day and the shorter working day on Saturday had prevailed in the several provinces and localities. By way of further illustrating tendencies in the wages movement in Canada, a comparison was made with the returns contained in the statistical report of the Royal Commission on Capital and Labour issued in 1889, and statistics in the census returns for 1870-71, 1880-81 and 1890-91.

It was found that, as a general rule, the highest wages and shortest hours of labour existed in the larger centres of population and in the provinces west of Lake Superior. The eight-hour day, for example, was found to be almost wholly confined to the large industrial centres of Ontario and to the province of British Columbia. The general tendency of wages in Canada during the past fifteen years was shown to have been upward in a marked degree, especially since the year 1900 and during the season of 1903.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN CANADA, 1905.

An extended investigation was conducted by the department into the nature and extent of early closing arrangements in force throughout Canada during the summer season of 1905. The investigation was carried out on a plan similar to that adopted in an inquiry undertaken in the preceding year, but an effort was made to secure more comprehensive information and data from a larger number of localities. In the investigation of 1904 the information was derived almost wholly from the correspondents of the *Gazette*. In 1905, in addition to this source, the secretaries of trade unions throughout Canada (with the exception of such classes as, from the nature of their employment, were unaffected by early closing arrangements, as railway employees, marine engineers, &c.) were applied to for information, as well as the clerks of municipalities having a population of over 1,800. The following is a copy of the circular communication and blank form used by the department in gathering information:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, August 17, 1905.

SIR,—The Department of Labour is preparing for publication a special article and statistical table relating to early closing arrangements affecting workpeople throughout Canada during the present summer season.

As the subject is one of importance, and the article to be of value, should be as complete and accurate as possible, I am writing to inquire if you would be so kind as to inform the department whether any arrangements of this character have been in existence during the present summer season in your locality. If so would you kindly fill in the inclosed blank form and forward it to the department, giving details as to the nature of the arrangement made, the approximate number of workpeople affected and other particulars, together with any comments or information on the subject you may be willing to offer.

If no arrangement of the kind has been in force, perhaps you would be good enough to send in a brief statement to that effect informing the department whether any early closing arrangements were in effect in previous years.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

It is intended to publish the statement and table above mentioned in an early issue of the *Labour Gazette*. It would be much appreciated, therefore, if you would forward your reply to this request as soon as possible.

No postage will be required on the inclosed envelope.

Thanking you for any assistance you may be able to render to the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Special Investigation *re* Early Closing, 1905.

Name of municipality..

Classes of employees affected.... ..

Nature of early closing arrangements adopted.. .. .

Period during which arrangements were in force..

Number of employees affected (by classes)

As to whether arrangements were in force in any previous year.. . . .

Remarks.....

(Signature)

Requests for information were sent to 187 clerks of municipalities, and 114 replies were received. The numbers by provinces were as follows : Nova Scotia, 11 ; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 28; Ontario, 53; Manitoba, 3; Northwest Territories, 7; British Columbia, 5. About 1,200 communications were sent to secretaries of trade unions, and replies received from 277, of which 147 were from Ontario, 36 from Quebec and 20 from Nova Scotia.

The information collected was carefully classified and embodied in a tabular statement extending over some 17 pages of the *Labour Gazette* (November, 1905). As in the 1904 investigation, it appeared that retail clerks and barbers were affected by the early closing arrangements in the largest number of localities. In the building trades, also, a half day appears to have been frequently allowed during the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

warm weather. The Wednesday or Thursday half-holiday was the form of early closing which prevailed among retail clerks, and the Saturday half-holiday was the form most prevalent among factory employees and in the out-door trades. Twenty-nine new instances of early closing arrangements were reported in 1905, while conditions were reported the same as in 1904, or previous years, in 142 cases. Two localities reported the discontinuance during 1905 of early closing arrangements which had been in force during 1904.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1905.

A special investigation was conducted by the department through its correspondents during the opening months of 1906 in reference to the number and value of buildings erected in the several cities of the Dominion during the preceding year. A return was obtained, wherever possible, of the number of permits issued by the authorities in the several municipalities, and of the declared valuation of the buildings represented therein. In localities in which there was no system of issuing permits estimates prepared by local architects, contractors or others in a position to furnish reliable information were secured. Comparative returns for the preceding year were also obtained where available. The information thus collected was classified and embodied in a tabular statement which was published, together with a descriptive article, in the April, 1906, issue of the *Gazette*. It was found that in nearly all of the large centres of population and industry in Canada the number of buildings in process of construction, or alteration, largely exceeded that of any previous year, and this was also shown to have been true of many of the smaller localities. Definite statistical returns were received from 29 cities, and less complete information from 6 others. The total value of the buildings erected during 1905 in the cities for which definite returns were made was approximately \$40,000,000, to which total Winnipeg contributed \$10,829,300, Toronto, \$10,347,915 and Montreal \$5,590,698. In the case of 20 cities for which comparative returns relating to the value of buildings in 1904 were obtained, the excess of building during 1905 over 1904 was shown to amount to \$10,004,502, or about 36 per cent. In a large number of localities it appeared that the activity which characterized the year 1905 would be maintained or exceeded during 1906.

ILLEGAL TRADE COMBINES IN CANADA.

The disclosures made at Toronto, Ont., and elsewhere, during the year with regard to the operations of a number of illegal trade combinations were dealt with in a series of articles. The first of these articles appeared in the January, 1906, *Gazette*, which contained a detailed account of investigations into the operations of a combine existing in the manufacture and sale of plumbers' supplies and in the plumbing trade in Toronto. The nature and effect of the combine were described, as well as the origin and progress of the legal proceedings undertaken for its suppression. In articles subsequently published, an account was given of investigations into an alleged combine of tack manufacturers, an alleged combine of wholesale grocery supply houses, a plumbers' combine at Hamilton, Ont., and a druggists' combine in Toronto.

CO-OPERATION IN THE APPLE INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

During the past seven years, and especially during the seasons of 1904 and 1905, a number of co-operative associations were in operation among apple growers in On-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

tario and elsewhere in Canada, which have attracted wide attention by their pronounced success and growth in number and influence. By the courtesy of the chief of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, Canada, a quantity of material relating to the organization and operations of the associations was placed at the disposal of the department, and an article based thereon was published in the December, 1905, issue of the *Gazette*. The article dealt at some length with the origin and history of apple culture in Ontario, the beginning and decline of the export trade in Canadian apples, the circumstances which led to the organization of the early co-operative associations, and the objects which the associations have had more particularly in view. The legislation affecting the associations was also summarized, and a minute description given of their operations and working methods, together with a tabular statement of existing associations, showing in each case the date of their formation, the volume of business transacted and the names and addresses of the several secretaries.

THE FISHERMEN'S UNION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, an organization brought into existence as a result of an Act passed by the Nova Scotia legislature during 1905, was dealt with in a special article in the October, 1905, issue of the *Gazette*. This article contained information of a detailed and authoritative character relating to conditions in the fishing industry which brought about the movement that resulted in the passing of the legislation referred to. Briefly stated, the object of the Act was to provide means for the organization of a number of stations or local fishermen's unions in affiliation with a central body which was to meet annually for the dissemination of information and ideas among fishermen. A summary of the legislation and of the progress made in organizing stations was given, together with a report of the proceedings of the first annual convention of the union which was held at Halifax, N.S., in September, 1905.

THE PENNY BANK OF TORONTO.

In 1903 an Act was passed by the Dominion parliament making provision for the incorporation of penny banks having for their object the receiving of small savings under conditions providing absolute security. The first organization effected under the Act was the Penny Bank of Toronto, which opened on April 1, 1905, and the success of which was immediate. In the October, 1905, issue of the *Labour Gazette* a special article was devoted to a description of the manner in which the bank was established and the business carried on, a special reference to the leading features of the legislation under which it was incorporated being made at the time the article was prepared. Accounts had been opened with some 500 depositors at the head office of the bank alone. The total deposits from all sources amounted to about \$50,000, over \$19,000 having been received from school children in amounts ranging from 1 to 25 cents each.

DIRECTORY OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA.

The preparation of a directory of employers' and other industrial associations in Canada, and the completion of statistics in reference thereto, has been in progress in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

the department for some time past. A statement of some of the more important results obtained was published in the September, 1905, issue of the *Gazette*. The sources from which information was gathered included the directories of cities and towns throughout Canada, reports by the secretaries of known existing associations, and returns by the special correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*.

The published list included 220 associations, and particulars were given as to the dates of their formation, and the names and addresses of the several secretaries. The following table illustrates by provinces the number and nature of the several employers' associations recorded in the department at that date:—

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS BY PROVINCES AND GROUPS OF TRADES IN CANADA.*

Name.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Northwest Territories.	British Columbia.
Building trades.	4	4	.....	8	31	2	.....	6
Metal trades . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Woodworking, furnishing and lumbering.	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Printing and allied trades.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....
Clothing trades.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Leather trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Food and tobacco preparation . . . . .	.....	1	.....	6	6	.....	.....	3
Licensed victuallers and brewers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Barbers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Agriculture and horticulture.....	.....	1	1	1	6	1	3	1
Transportation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
General employers and manufacturers.. . . .	1	.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	4
Wholesale and retail merchants.....	1	1	.....	9	17	.....	.....	3
Totals.....	8	8	1	33	106	6	3	26

The investigation was also designed to throw light on the history of the formation of associations of this character in Canada during recent years. Information with regard to the date of their formation was obtained in the case of 127 associations. The earliest year for which the organization of an employers' association was reported was 1874, in which year the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Mason Builders' section of the Builders' Exchange of Toronto, came into existence. The Master Painters' and Decorators' Association of St. John, N.B., was formed in 1893, and was the next earliest in date of organizations in the building trades, though it was antedated by one other association of a different kind, viz., the Licensed Liquor Dealers' Association of Quebec, formed in 1879. Between 1883 and 1902, 13 associations in the building trades were formed, and a similar number in the same trades in 1903 and 1904. The Retail Grocers' Associations of Toronto and Montreal, formed in 1885, were the earliest associations reported among wholesale and retail merchants, the Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Association and the Retail Grocers' Association of London, which came next in point of time, being formed in 1887 and 1888 respectively. The three most active years in the formation of employers' associations

*Associations whose operations extend over more than one province are omitted from this table.

in Canada were shown to have been 1904 with 32, 1903 with 29, and 1902 with 15 associations respectively. The complete record by years was as follows:—

Year.	Number of Employers' Associations organized.
1874..	2
1879..	1
1883..	2
1884..	4
1885..	2
1888..	1
1889..	1
1890..	2
1891..	1
1892..	3
1893..	1
1894..	3
1896..	2
1897..	4
1898..	1
1899..	2
1900..	6
1901..	4
1902..	15
1903..	29
1904..	32
1905..	4

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA DURING 1905.

A special statistical return was published in the February, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette* relating to labour organizations formed and dissolved during the calendar year 1905. In the case of the former the name, class, locality and date of formation of each organization was given, and in the case of the latter, in addition to these particulars, the date and causes of dissolution.

It was shown that the total number of labour organizations formed in Canada during 1905, according to the information received by the department, was 103, and of the organizations dissolved 101, leaving a net increase of 2 in the number of unions in existence at the end of the year. Compared with the record during 1904, the returns showed a falling off in the activity of organization, the number of unions formed in that year being 152, and the number dissolved, 104. In 1903 the net increase in the number of organizations was 222. The following table shows by industries and groups of trades the number of labour organizations formed and dissolved during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 respectively:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Industries or Groups of Trades.	1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved.	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved.	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved.
Agriculture	13	1	—	1	—	—
Fishing	1	—	—	—	5	—
Mining	13	2	14	4	3	1
Building	48	4	35	25	22	13
Metal	42	6	25	12	11	13
Woodworking	14	2	1	13	54	8
Printing	7	4	9	1	12	2
Clothing	5	2	20	3	7	4
Leather	3	2	1	—	2	2
Food and tobacco preparation	9	2	2	11	7	4
General transport	61	8	21	18	18	50
Miscellaneous	32	11	14	14	6	1
General labour	20	10	5	7	4	2
Trades and labour councils	8	—	5	—	2	1
	276	54	152	104	103	101

Analyses of the labour organization movement by months and provinces during the year 1905 were embodied in the article above referred to. The number of charters issued and withdrawn by the leading central international associations were also shown.

OTHER SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The following is a list of other subjects dealt with in special articles:—

1. Legislation enacted during the year by the Dominion parliament and by the legislatures of the several provinces, affecting industrial and labour conditions. In this connection eight articles in all were published.

The Acts to which special reference was made in the article on the legislation of the Dominion parliament were those relating to additional protection of seamen, the inspection and sale of seeds, the regulation of wireless telegraphy, the extension of the government railway system, changes in the customs tariff and the establishment of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. A reference to the origin and purpose of an important measure prohibiting false representations for the purpose of inducing or restricting immigration to Canada was also published.

An important measure passed by the Nova Scotia legislature in April, 1905, was one providing for the organization of a fishermen's union. Other Acts had reference to the incorporation of co-operative associations, the granting of certificates to engineers in coal mines, the protection of woods against fire, the supplying of seed grain by municipalities, the transfer of immigrant and orphan children, the taxation of industrial establishments, and the attachment of mechanics' liens to mining properties.

New Brunswick legislation of the year provided for the compulsory attendance of children at school, increased regulation of the employment of child labour, and the better preservation and protection of the public domain.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Two articles appeared in the *Gazette* relating to Quebec legislation affecting labour, in 1905 and 1906 respectively. Of the measures assented to in the former year, the most important was one providing for the organization of a Department of Public Works and Labour in the province, the functions of the department, in so far as they related particularly to labour, being defined as the collection and publication of statistical information relating to labour, the instituting of inquiries into important industrial questions and the control of all proceedings under the Quebec Trade Disputes' Act. Other measures referred to the incorporation of benefit associations; the taxation of corporations, commercial travellers, navigation companies, stock transfers, &c.; the maintenance of children at industrial schools; the inspection of butter and cheese factories, and the sale and management of public lands and forests; the last mentioned Act repealed the different measures authorizing free grants of land to fathers and mothers of twelve children. During the 1906 session of this legislature the most important Acts passed from the standpoint of industry and labour related to co-operative associations and the taxation of commercial corporations.

The Ontario legislation of 1905 included measures relating to the convenience and safety of builders' workmen, the incorporation of co-operative associations, the regulation of motor vehicles, electrical development at Niagara Falls, and the privileges of factory inspectors when called upon to give evidence.

In Manitoba, legislation had to do with municipal telephone systems and threshers' liens.

In British Columbia, Acts were passed during 1906 relating to the following subjects: Safety of employees in coal mines, classification of stationary engineers, size of placer mining claims, inspection of dairies, pre-emption of Crown lands, manufacture of timber within the province, measurement of timber, timber licenses, hand loggers' licenses, and a consolidation of the Municipal Act.

A special reference was made in the September issue of the *Gazette* to the Unemployed Workmen's Act passed in Great Britain in August, 1905.

2. A special article was published in the March, 1906, issue, dealing with the clauses to be inserted in all contracts for construction work in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway, whether work contracted for by the commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway or by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. The clauses in question guarantee the payment of fair wages to workmen, the prompt payment of wages, the observance of the laws with respect to the preservation of health and proper medical and sanitary supervision in construction camps. They forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the works, and secure a preference to supplies of Canadian manufacture.

3. Meetings of trades and labour congresses, unions, manufacturers' associations and other bodies.

The following meetings were reported in special articles: The 21st annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held at Toronto in September; the 3rd annual convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Canada, held at Montreal in September; the 34th annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Quebec in September; the Canadian Forestry convention held at Ottawa in January; the 51st annual convention of the International Typographical Union held at Toronto in August; the annual meeting of the Toronto Labour Temple Company, held at Toronto in February; the annual meeting of the Co-operative Bank at Lévis, Que., held in December. A brief notice referring to the International Congress on Unemployment, to be held at Milan, Italy, in September, 1906, was published in the *May Gazette*.

4. A report was given of an interview between the Ontario government and a deputation representing the manufacturers and the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council respecting the employment of prison labour at the Central Prison, Toronto.

SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the department during the year were reviewed in special articles as being of particular interest to industry and labour. A list of these publications is as follows:—

1. The report of Mr. Rider Haggard on Salvation Army colonization and land settlement in the United States; reviewed in August, 1905.

2. Volume 3 of the fourth census of Canada, 1901, containing statistics relating to the manufacturing industry in Canada, including numbers and wages of employees, and comparative statistics of the United States and of Canada in 1901; reviewed in November, 1905.

3. The fifth annual report of the Department of Labour, describing the work of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905; reviewed in the April, 1906, issue of the *Gazette*.

4. The report of the Royal Commission appointed in Great Britain to inquire into the subject of trade disputes and trade combinations and as to the law affecting them; reviewed in May, 1906.

5. The report of the Municipal Power Commission appointed by the municipalities of Toronto, Brantford, Guelph, London, Stratford, Ingersoll and Woodstock; reviewed in June, 1906.

REVIEWS OF BLUE-BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A large number of important blue-books and official reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, in addition to those above enumerated, were received at the department during the year, and were reviewed as in previous years under the heading of 'Reports of departments and bureaus.' These publications included 21 reports issued by the Dominion government, 39 reports issued by different provincial governments, 17 reports issued by the government of Great Britain, 2 reports issued by the Australian government, 1 report issued by the government of New Zealand, 14 reports issued by United States governments, and 2 reports issued by the French and Belgian governments, respectively. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments by which they were issued, is as follows:—

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

CANADA.

1. Summary report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1904.
2. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for year ended December 31, 1904.
3. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada for year ended June, 1903.
4. Report of the sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, held at Quebec in March, 1905.
5. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended June 30, 1905.
6. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1904-5.
7. Public accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.
8. Reports, returns and statistics of Inland Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.
9. Reports of the harbour commissioners for Toronto, Quebec, Three Rivers, Belleville, North Sydney, Pictou and Montreal for 1903.
10. Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.
11. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year 1904-5.
12. Canal statistics for the season of navigation, 1904.
13. Annual report of the Department of the Interior for 1904-05.
14. Thirty-eighth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1905.
15. Summary of the mineral production of Canada for 1905.
16. Report of the Minister of Justice as to the penitentiaries of Canada for year 1905.
17. Department of Public Works: Report of the International Waterways Commission, Canadian section and American section, 1905.
18. Abstract of statements of insurance companies of Canada for year ended December 31, 1905.
19. Report of Minister of Agriculture, Canada, for year ended October 31, 1905.
20. Report of Minister of Public Works for year ended June 30, 1905.
21. Railway statistics of the Dominion of Canada for year ended June 30, 1905.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Report of the Department of Mines for year ended September 30, 1905.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Report on agriculture for the province of New Brunswick for year 1904.
2. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1905.

QUEBEC.

1. General report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works for the year ended June 30, 1905.

ONTARIO.

1. Report of the Minister of Education for year 1904, part I.
2. Thirty-seventh annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, 1904.
3. Sixth annual report of the Department of Fisheries of the province of Ontario, 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

4. Report of the Ontario Bureau of Labour for 1904.
5. Report of the Minister of Education for 1904, part II. (technical education in Ontario).
6. Report of the Inspector of Liquor Licenses for 1904.
7. Report of the Director of Forestry for Ontario, 1903.
8. Twenty-sixth report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1904.
9. Annual report of Fairs and Exhibitions for year 1905.
10. Seventeenth annual reports of the Inspectors of Factories, 1904.
11. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1904.
12. Annual reports of the Dairymen's Associations of Ontario, 1904.
13. Annual reports of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario, 1904.
14. Annual report of the Bureaus of Industries for the province of Ontario, 1904.
15. Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1905, part I.
16. Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1905, part II.
17. Thirty-seventh annual report of the Fruit Growers' Associations of Ontario, 1905.
18. Report of the Minister of Education for 1905.
19. Thirty-eighth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories for year ended September 30, 1905.
20. Thirty-eighth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, upon lunatic and idiot asylums, for year ended September 30, 1905.
21. Thirty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, upon hospitals and charities, &c., for year ended September 30, 1905.
22. Report of the Inspection of Liquor Licenses for the year 1905.
23. Thirty-first annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farms, 1905.
24. Twenty-seventh annual report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1905.
25. First report of the Hydro-electric Power Commission, 1906.
26. Report of the Minister of Education for year 1905 (manual training).
27. Report of the Minister of Lands and Mines for 1905.
28. Sixth report of the Bureau of Labour for year ended December 31, 1905.
29. Eighteenth annual report of the Inspectors of Factories, 1905.
30. Second report of the Hydro-electric Power Commission (Trent district), 1906.
31. Seventh annual report of the Department of Fisheries, 1905.

MANITOBA.

1. Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration for year ended December 31, 1904.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

1. Annual report of the Department of Agriculture for 1904.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Annual report of the Minister of Mines for year ended December 31, 1905.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Copy of statistical tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1904, and report of the Board of Trade thereon.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

2. Sixth annual report of balance sheet of the General Federation of Trade Unions, 1905.

3. Return of accidents and casualties as reported to the Board of Trade during the three months ended December 31, 1904.

4. Reports of H.M. Inspector of Mines for the Durham district No. 4, to H.M. Secretary of State for the Home Department for 1904.

5. General report of the Board of Trade upon the accidents that have occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during 1904.

6. Twenty-ninth annual report of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives, being their annual report for the year 1904.

7. Annual statement of the navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1904.

8. Pauperism (England and Wales) statement for January 1, 1905.

9. Seventeenth annual statement on strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom for 1904.

10. Fifth report by the Board of Trade of proceedings under the Conciliation (Trades' disputes) Act, for 1904.

11. Report from the select committee on workmen's trains, together with the proceedings of the committee, minutes of evidence, 1905.

12. Report of the Board of Trade on the Northwest of Canada, with special reference to wheat production for export, 1905.

13. Mines and quarries: General report and statistics for 1904, part III., output.

14. Report by the Chief Correspondent of the Board of Trade on Trade Unions in 1902-04.

15. Report of the Departmental Committee on vagrancy, 1906.

16. Mines and quarries: General report and statistics for 1904, part IV. Statistics relating to persons employed, output and accidents in mines and quarries in the British Colonies and in foreign countries.

17. Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons dated March 16, 1906. (Labour bureaus.)

AUSTRALIA.

1. Report on the working of the Factories' and Shops' Acts, Early Closing Acts, &c., during 1904.

2. Fifth annual report of the Labour Commission of New South Wales for year ended June 30, 1905.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Fourteenth annual report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand, 1905.

UNITED STATES.

1. Cotton manufactories in Massachusetts and Southern States, part II. of the annual report for 1905 of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labour.

2. Part III. of the annual report for 1905 of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labour (Old age pensions).

3. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour, No. 60, September, 1905.

4. Eleventh biennial report of the Bureau of Labour and Statistics for the State of Iowa, for 1903-04.

5. Thirty-seventh annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1904.

6. Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labour, part IV. of annual report for 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

7. Nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of Industries and Labour for the State of Maine, 1905.

8. Eleventh biennial report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics, State of Wisconsin, 1903-04.

9. Fourth annual report of the Department of Labour of the State of New York for the year ended September 30, 1904.

10. Eighth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1905.

11. Annual report of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of Massachusetts for 1905.

12. Twenty-third annual report of the Michigan Bureau of Labour, 1906.

13. Nineteenth annual report of the Commissioners of Industrial Statistics for Rhode Island, 1905.

14. Nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Printing of the State of North Carolina.

BELGIUM.

1. L'Office du Travail de 1895 à 1905. Notice publiée à l'occasion de l'Exposition Universelle et Internationale de Liège en 1905.

2. Royaume de Belgique, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Office du Travail et administration des Mines. Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail; dixième année, 1904.

FRANCE.

1. Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Postes et des Télégraphes. Direction du Travail, Annuaire statistique, vol. II., 1904.

2. Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Télégraphes, Conseil Supérieur du Travail, l'Enseignement Professionnel, 1905.

In addition to the above, 53 other reports were received by the department, and noted in the *Labour Gazette*, but were not reviewed *in extenso*.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

An account was given of 126 legal decisions affecting labour in Canada rendered during the year. An outline was given in each case of the leading points at issue, the nature of the decision, the name of the presiding judge, the court in which the case was tried, the names of the parties, and the time and place of the decision. A number of decisions of the British and United States courts of special interest to labour in this country were also briefly described. Among the subjects dealt with in this way mention may be made of the following: Contraventions of the Alien Labour Act; penalty clauses in contracts; injunctions against trade unions; failure of employment agents to provide work; enforcement of regulations respecting danger to workmen; conspiracy on the part of a trade union; desertion of service; accidents due to defective machinery; damages for accidents due to meddling; joint negligence of employees; lack of inspection; violation of Fruit Marks' Act; dangerous practices in coal mines; payment of miners' wages; responsibility of employers of youthful labour; accidents due to workman's carelessness, orders of foreman, &c.; participation in benevolent fund; wrongful dismissal; damages for loss of sight; employer's liability; workmen's compensation; attachment of union funds; hours of labour in British Columbia collieries; responsibility of union representatives; discharge of non-union workmen;

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

funds of unincorporated unions; Sunday labour; Sunday trading; administration of Lord's Day Act; joint responsibility for accidents; paternal administration of the law; intimidation by workmen; abandonment of employment; loitering; accidents due to inexperience of foreman; employment of out-of-date appliances; want of guards on dangerous machines; and right of action against a railway company for damages for death of employee.

OTHER FEATURES.

Other features of the *Gazette* during the past year included a monthly review of recent industrial inventions based on the latest information obtained from the Canadian Patent Office, and a monthly statement relating to the formation of labour organizations. The *Gazette* also contained copies of fair wages schedules prepared by officers in the department and inserted in government contracts awarded during the year.

II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900; was requested on five occasions during the year 1905-06, namely, in the cases of a strike of street railway employees at Cornwall, Ont., a lockout of miners in the collieries of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, B.C., a strike of machinists in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's shops at Stratford, Ont., and strikes in the building and leather trades at Calgary, Alta.

In the case of the strike of street railway employees, the lockout of the coal miners and the strikes in the building and leather trades, a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties was effected through the department's intervention. In the case of the strike of machinists at Stratford a settlement was effected, though subsequently repudiated by the local union concerned. The lockout of coal miners at Nanaimo was the most serious industrial disturbance of the year in Canada, while the numbers affected by it, and the extent of the loss both to the company's employees and the business interests of the locality and surrounding district made it one of the most important industrial conflicts which this country has experienced.

The year 1905-06 was singularly free from industrial disturbances. It was a year of unexampled progress and prosperity in both trade and industry. The movement of wages on the whole was decidedly upward, and employment was so general and the demand for men so great, that agreements between masters and workmen tended to give satisfaction to both parties, each sharing in a greater or less degree in the general prosperity. Excepting the lockout at Nanaimo, which extended over a period of four months and which involved directly 700 men, and the prolonged strike of the machinists at Stratford and at other points along the Grand Trunk system, which involved at the outset about 500 men, the number and extent of industrial disputes, as well as the loss of time caused by them, were comparatively insignificant.

The strike of building trades at Calgary might, but for the early settlement under the Act, have become far reaching in its effects.

In all, the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour had at the close of the fiscal year 1905-06, been requested on 39 occasions since the passing of the Act in July, 1900. The following summary will indicate by years the number of interventions under the Act from the time of its enactment in 1900:—

1900-01.....	5
1901-02.....	11
1902-03.....	13
1903-04....	4
1904-05.....	1
1905-06....	5
<hr/>	
Total.....	39

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AT CORNWALL, ONT.

The strike of employees of the Electric Street Railway Company at Cornwall, Ont., commenced on June 28, 1905. Twenty-two of the company's employees were involved, which number included all the motormen and conductors and the freight crew. On June 11 a petition signed by these employees had been sent to the superintendent of the company asking for an increase of from 13 to 17 cents per hour. A reply was requested for the 24th. As it was necessary for the superintendent to consult with a board which met in Montreal before being able to give a definite answer to this petition, it was the 27th of the month before the men were informed that their request could not be granted. The cause of the delay in giving reply was explained to the men and was not objected to, but upon learning that the company was unwilling to grant the increase asked for, the men decided to stop work immediately, and the strike took place on June 28, the day following.

On June 29 the superintendent of the company met the men in a body, and explained the company's position to them. Other interviews between the superintendent and the committee of the strikers followed, but no settlement resulted.

On June 30 (Friday) the strikers, through their solicitor, requested the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act. On the Monday following, July 3, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Deputy Minister of Labour, arrived at Cornwall to lend the friendly offices of the department. He met the strikers in a body at the office of their solicitor, and subsequently had interviews with the superintendent of the company. A settlement was effected in a few hours, the strikers agreeing to withdraw their demand on consideration of the company on its part undertaking to re-engage immediately as many of their number as possible.

The strikers admitted that their original demand had been excessive, but pointed out that it had been made with a view to a compromise. As the company had before it only the original demand, and the strike was declared as soon as the refusal to grant an increase was made known, the company contended that they had not had the opportunity of considering any alternative proposition. For some time prior to the strike the company's affairs had not been to appearances very prosperous. Through the Sun Life Insurance Company an amalgamation of the street railway plant with the local electric light and power plant had been effected and a new superintendent appointed to take charge of the whole. This appointment was made just prior to the time that the demand of the men was presented to the superintendent. These facts being considered, it was contended by the company that the time for considering an increase was inopportune.

As the street railway of Cornwall has to do considerably with the transportation of freight, such as raw materials, from lines of transportation to the manufacturing establishments, the strike at the outset threatened to occasion serious embarrassment to some of the industries of Cornwall, and as a matter of fact, did occasion some loss to one or two establishments. The company, by utilizing its office staff and engaging a few inexperienced hands, was able to meet the situation in part. Had the strike continued much longer, the places of most of the original employees would probably have

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

been filled by persons from outside. The settlement of the strike on July 3 relieved the embarrassment occasioned both to the company and the public in consequence of the crippled service, and was recognized by the strikers themselves as the best course in their own interests, notwithstanding their original demand had not been granted.

SETTLEMENT OF LOCKOUT IN THE COLLIERIES OF THE WESTERN FUEL COMPANY AT
NANAIMO, B.C.

It has been the policy of the department in administering the Conciliation Act not to intervene in industrial disputes unless requested to do so by one or both of the parties involved, or by a responsible third party on their behalf. The wisdom of such a policy is self-evident. To intervene in an existing dispute without being requested, where the Act makes due provision for its application upon request, would be to invite at the outset the opposition and possible resentment of the parties. A request for intervention, on the other hand, renders some action on the part of the government obligatory. The department must either accede to a request or show good cause why intervention should not be made. If such a request is acceded to, the public has a right to expect a settlement, or to have a reasonable explanation why a settlement could not be effected through the department's good offices, in the event of a failure to bring about a successful termination of a difficulty.

In consequence of the adoption of this policy, it has come about that in some cases industrial disputes have run on for a considerable length of time before there has been any intervention on behalf of the department. Such, for example, was the case in the important lockout of coal miners in the employ of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, B.C. Though this industrial conflict commenced on June 1, it was not until the month of September that the department's intervention was sought. Even at that time, notwithstanding that each of the parties to the conflict had suffered seriously, neither of them requested the department's intervention. It was sought on their behalf by the member of parliament of the district who had come personally from Nanaimo to Ottawa to wait upon the Minister of Labour and request intervention under the Act.

The request for intervention was immediately granted by the minister, and Mr. Mackenzie King, the deputy minister, was instructed to proceed to Nanaimo to tender the good offices of the department. His report to the minister upon his proceedings under the Act contains a full account of the causes of the difficulty, the nature and result of the conciliation negotiations and the terms of the agreement effected, as well as a statement of the more important economic effects of the lockout. The Conciliation Act requiring a report to parliament by the minister of matters transacted under its provisions, the report of the deputy minister in this connection is here set forth at length.

VICTORIA, B.C., October 5, 1905.

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of my proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1900, in connection with the settlement of the lock-out of the employees of the Western Fuel Company, at Nanaimo, B.C.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Acting under your instructions, I went to Nanaimo, B.C., with a view of lending the friendly offices of the Department of Labour, under the Conciliation Act, in connection with the above lockout, which lockout had been in existence since June 1. I arrived in Nanaimo on Sunday, September 24, and on the following day began negotiations with the parties.

The cause of this lockout will be gathered from the following notice, which was given by the manager of the Western Fuel Company to the employees of the company on May 27:—

To the underground employees of the Western Fuel Co.

working in No. 1 mine:

The following are the alternatives:—

1. Closing down of the mine.

2. Protection shaft scheme. All men on No. 1 level inside of Cobble Hill, and all protection men inside of No. 1 dips to enter through protection shaft. All south side men to enter through No. 1 shaft. No reduction in wages. Men to provide transportation to and from Protection Island at their expense.

3. If all employees prefer to enter through No. 1 shaft, then a horizontal reduction of 10 per cent to apply to all underground employees.

(Signed)

T. R. STOCKETT,

Manager.

This notice had been presented by the company to its employees in anticipation of the changed conditions, which the coming into effect on June 1 of the amendment to the eight-hour law passed at the last session of the British Columbia legislature would occasion. The eight-hour law as applicable to mines, and as originally passed in British Columbia, had no penalties attached for the enforcement of its provisions. The amendment at the last session of the British Columbia legislature fixed penalties which it was expected would have the effect of compelling obedience to the provisions of the Act.

The eight-hour law requires that employees of mines shall not be employed underground for a longer period than eight hours a day. The expression used in the Act is eight hours 'from bank to bank,' the term 'bank' being defined as meaning the 'pit head or any surface entrance to a mine.'

There are in coal mines three means of entry and exit—designated respectively as 'drifts,' 'slopes' and 'vertical shafts.' In the case of a 'drift,' entry is made from the side of a hill in a horizontal direction; in the case of a 'slope,' entry is from the side running inward in an oblique direction; in the case of a 'vertical shaft,' entry is made by means of a cage which lowers men into the mine, the cage operating up and down.

The Western Fuel Company has two large mining properties, one at Nanaimo proper, which extends for two or three miles under water, and is known as 'Number One' mine; it connects with an island known as Protection island, the term 'Number One' being applied to the whole property. There is another mine at Northfield, or Brechin, some distance away.

Number One mine is a vertical shaft mine, there being a shaft into this mine on the mainland, and also one on Protection island. It has been the practice of the company to lower the men into Number One mine by the shaft at Nanaimo. On reaching

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

the base of the shaft they would go to their several places in the mine by means of underground tramways, or otherwise.

The company contends that in the case of vertical shaft mines, the eight-hour law, as passed, works an injustice, compared with its operation in the case of mines having entrance by means of slopes or drifts, and as Number One mine is the only coal mine in British Columbia, excepting one other smaller mine at Cumberland, which is a vertical shaft mine, it is argued that the Western Fuel Company is placed by the Act at a disadvantage in the mining of coal compared with other companies.

According to the statement given me by the general manager, only sixteen men can go down into the mine in the cage at one time. To lower over 468 men, which was the number working underground at Number One at the time of the lockout, it took twenty-five minutes each day; and to bring up this number took a corresponding time. Had the means of entrance and exit been by a drift or slope, the men would have been able to walk into the mine to their work without the operation of the cage at all. The company therefore took the position, that compared with the mines with slopes and drifts the operation of the law would occasion to Number One mine a loss proportionate to the time it took to let the men into the mine by means of the cage. It was to offset this loss that the company decided when the law came into effect, to utilize the shaft at Protection island, and to require a large number of employees working in Number One mine to enter from this shaft. The time lost in getting to work would, it was argued, be much less than were entrance to be made at Number One shaft, inasmuch as from the top of the Protection shaft men would be nearer their places in the mine than they would be at the top of Number One. Moreover, Number One shaft is also utilized for the purpose of hoisting coal. As Protection island can only be reached by means of boat transportation, the company decided to make its employees bear the cost of this transportation, justifying its action in so doing by contending that while the company had opposed the passing of this law, without some amendment being made to make good the difference occasioned by its mine being a vertical shaft mine, resolutions passed by some of its employees were responsible in part for the Act going through in the form it did. No objection was taken to the eight-hour law, except in so far as vertical shaft mines were adversely affected.

When the above notice was given to the employees of the company, they decided not to accept any of the alternatives presented, and the mines were accordingly closed on June 1.

At the time of the lockout there were employed at Number One mine 468 underground employees, and 68 on the surface. At Northfield mine, 109 underground employees and 53 on the surface. There were also between 45 and 50 employees connected with different departments, such as the railway, repair shops, &c. This made a total of about 700 employees in all who were directly affected.

Some of the company's employees were at the time of the lockout members of a local organization of the Western Federation of Miners; others—a large number—were members of a local organization of the United Mine Workers' Union, and some did not belong to any labour organization. All the employees of Number One mine,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

however, stopped work on June 1. They were followed shortly after by the employees of the Northfield mine, who, while not affected by the company's propositions, came out in sympathy with the men of Number One.

Several attempts to settle the difference between the company and the men were made during the months which followed the commencement of the lockout, but these were without success. The last attempt was made on the 21st day of September, at which time the management had an interview with a committee of the company's employees. The results of this interview were made known to a meeting of the local union of the United Mine Workers, and a ballot on the question of resuming work resulted in a decision not to return to work, on a vote of 247 to 9.

Immediately after my arrival in Nanaimo I sought interviews with committees of employees, whom I had reason to believe represented numbers of the men; also with individuals, and with the general manager of the company. I made clear to the parties that I had not come at the request of either, but by direction of the Minister of Labour, under Section IV. of the 'Conciliation Act,' which reads as follows:—

'Where a difference exists, or is apprehended, between an employer, or any class of employers and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the minister may—

- (a) inquire into the circumstances and causes of the difference;
- (b) take such steps as to him seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together . . . with a view to an amicable settlement of the difference.'

I explained that should the parties so desire I was prepared to lend the good offices of the department in the capacity of a conciliator, and I am pleased to report that this offer was forthwith accepted by each of the parties.

The parties to the difference having agreed to allow me to act as conciliator between them, I spent Monday, the 25th of September, in endeavouring to master the contentions of the disputants, and in making myself fully acquainted with the real issue between the parties, for I found immediately upon taking up the subject of differences, that the question of paying the cost of transportation to and from Protection island, which had been fixed by the company at \$1 per man per month for all the underground employees of Number One mine, while it was the immediate cause of the lockout, was only one among a number of grievances alleged by the employees, which grievances were held to be though a remote, nevertheless, a real cause of the difference between the parties.

The questions which, it was contended, were matters of difference between the company and the employees may be summed up in the main, and very generally, as follows:—

1. A system of dockage inspection adopted in October, 1904, whereby the men were laid off work entirely, sometimes for a number of days, in cases where their cars contained above a certain quantity of dirt; this, in addition to the cars, being confiscated.

2. The abolition by the company in October, 1904, of a minimum wage payment of \$3 per day to men working in the lower seam of Number One mine, which had re-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

sulted in a number of the employees earning less than this amount on account, so it was alleged, of adverse conditions in the mine, rather than any difference in the manner in which their work was discharged.

3. A charge on the part of the company for tools used by company men, which charge had been instituted for the first time in October, 1904—the tools having been supplied free prior to that time; also an alleged excessive charge for the tools supplied.

In addition to these, which were considered the more important grievances, it was stated by the men that in October, 1904, a sum amounting to 25 cents per day, which had been allowed prior to the adoption of the new safety lamp, had been taken off, new, more expensive and better lamps having been supplied in view of the former allowance. In the same month it was decided by the company that the employees should thereafter pay \$2.50 per ton for coal, whereas previous to that date the company's men had been allowed one ton of coal a month free of charge, the cost of additional coal being, to men digging coal, and married drivers, fixed at \$1.50 per ton. The Saturday shift had also been made eight hours, whereas prior to October, 1904, it had been seven. The company on its part had offset the loss occasioned to the men in some of these changes by a reduction in the price of dynamite, glycerine, fuse, caps, &c., and by putting men on single shifts. The company had also contributed \$1,000 towards an accident fund. These reductions and contributions were, however, not considered by the men as adequately meeting the deductions occasioned by the changes.

To protect their interests, a number of the miners had become members of the United Mine Workers' Union, and an original demand on the part of those who had joined this organization was the recognition of the United Mine Workers' Union in any settlement which might be made. This demand had, however, been waived during the course of negotiations between the company and a committee of its employees, prior to my reaching Nanaimo, so it was not necessary for me to deal with that question.

On Tuesday, September 26, I continued my interviews with the representatives of the men, and with the general manager, endeavouring to make each side acquainted with the position of the other, and striving to see if there were not, in the light of such concessions as each were prepared to make, some point at which the mutual interests of the parties might be shown to be such as might cause them to waive, either in whole or in part, other considerations which were keeping them apart. While I had reason to believe this point could be reached, I perceived that as a preliminary of negotiations which were to be ultimately effective, it would be necessary, both on account of the differences among the men themselves, and the attitude of the company towards their organizations, to call a mass meeting of all the underground employees of Number One and Northfield mines, and to obtain, if possible, from this meeting a committee with authority to negotiate a settlement on behalf of the whole. I decided, therefore, to hold a mass meeting on Wednesday afternoon, September 27, and engaged the Nanaimo Opera House for this purpose. I caused the following notice to be posted in conspicuous places throughout Nanaimo, and had the same inserted in the local press:—

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

MASS MEETING.

The undersigned requests the underground employees of the Western Fuel Company, formerly working in Number One and Northfield mines, to attend a mass meeting to be held in the Nanaimo Opera House, on Wednesday afternoon, September 27, at 4 o'clock.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

NANAIMO, Sept. 26, 1905.

I had also balloting papers prepared, in case a vote were called for on any motion.

On Wednesday, during the morning, I continued my interviews with the company and some of the employees. At the mass meeting in the afternoon, which was attended by about 300 miners, I explained the purpose of my mission, and the nature of the negotiations which had taken place up to that time, and pointed out that were negotiations to be continued it would be necessary that a committee should be appointed from the meeting with power to act on behalf of all affected. I am pleased to report that at this meeting the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

‘That this meeting approves of appointing a committee of five persons to negotiate a settlement of the existing difficulties between the Western Fuel Company and its former employees; such committee to have power to effect a settlement on behalf of the employees, provided that the committee is able to obtain such terms as it believes are honourable and fair, regard being had to all existing conditions.’

The following persons were also unanimously chosen as a committee to act on behalf of the employees: George Johnson, Richard Booth, Joseph Hardy, John W. Graham and J. K. McKenzie.

This committee elected, negotiations between its members and the management were commenced on the same evening, I, at the request of the parties, acting as intermediary between them.

On Thursday, I continued to act as intermediary between the committee and the general manager of the company, and on that day a general understanding was reached as to the basis on which it was believed a settlement might be effected.

By Friday morning negotiations had proceeded so satisfactorily that I felt were the parties to be brought together at a common board it would be possible for them to draft terms of an agreement which would be mutually satisfactory. I accordingly engaged a room in the Court House, and requested the parties to meet there, which they agreed to do; at the same time agreeing to accept my services as chairman at this meeting. At 2.30 in the afternoon the parties met, and I stated in the presence of each their relative positions as explained to me; also, as far as I was able, the arguments in support of each, and indicated in a general way the lines upon which it seemed probable that a settlement might be effected. The several matters in dispute were then taken up seriatim, and before 7 o'clock that evening the terms of an agreement had been definitely shaped.

While the committee had been given power by the mass meeting of Wednesday afternoon to sign on behalf of the men, its members felt that though prepared them-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

selves to enter into an agreement on the terms proposed, it would be preferable to have the agreement as a whole ratified by the men as a body before signing. It was accordingly decided to have a memorandum of the agreement laid before the underground employees at a mass meeting on the following night, and to leave it to this meeting to accept or reject the agreement. I accordingly engaged the Nanaimo Opera House for the following (Saturday) evening, and inserted a notice in the press similar to the one inserted for the Wednesday afternoon meeting.

At the meeting on Saturday night, which was attended by about 330 employees, I outlined the negotiations which had taken place since the meeting on the Wednesday previous, read to the meeting the agreement as drawn and recommended by the committee to the meeting for its endorsement, explained its terms, and outlined the general situation as viewed by the company and the committee.

The following resolution was then moved and seconded:—

‘That the action of the committee be endorsed by this meeting, and that the committee be authorized to sign the agreement.’

A secret ballot being taken, the motion was carried by a vote of 236 to 93.

The following resolution was also carried:—

‘That the thanks of the late employees of the Western Fuel Company be extended to Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, and their committee appointed at a mass meeting held in the Opera House on September 27, for the speedy and efficient manner in which they have brought about a settlement of our difficulties in our lockout.’

The meeting having endorsed the action of the committee, and given its members authority to sign the agreement, I requested the latter and also the manager and general superintendent of the company to meet in the parlour of the hotel at which I was staying for the purpose of signing the contract. Having kindly complied with this request, the contract was signed in my presence by the parties at 11.30 p.m.

Among important matters dealt with in the agreement, of which no mention has as yet been made, were an undertaking by the company that there should be no discrimination against any former employee, employees to be reinstated as rapidly as the mine conditions and trade would permit; also, an undertaking by the company to recognize and meet a committee representative of its employees on matters relating to the agreement, or any new matters relating to the status thereof, and an agreement by the parties that the duration of the contract should be for a period of two years. The company also gave an undertaking to reduce the prices of tools in accordance with the figures set forth on a memorandum which I am submitting with the contract.

The full text of the contract, and the memorandum referred to, are as follows:—

Memorandum of agreement entered into this 30th day of September, A.D. 1905, between the Western Fuel Company, hereinafter called ‘The Company,’ of the first part, and the employees of the Western Fuel Company, represented by a committee of five, elected at a duly called mass meeting, hereinafter called ‘the men,’ of the second part.

Witnesseth,—That for and in consideration of the several conditions hereinafter mentioned and the mutual advantages of the parties, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

First,—The rates, terms and conditions in effect at both Nos. 1 and Northfield Mines, during the month of May, 1905, shall continue in effect during the term of this agreement, except as hereinafter provided.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Second,—The payment of a sum not exceeding one dollar (\$1) per month per employee by all underground employees of No. 1 mine, to cover the cost of transportation to and from Protection island is agreed to, and the company is hereby authorized to collect such sum monthly.

It being understood that immediately upon the restoration of the hours of underground labour existing prior to June 1, 1905, the company will assume the entire cost of transportation, and the company agrees to restore the old hours of labour just as soon as it is in a position to do so legally.

Third,—The system of dockage inspection as practiced at No. 1 mine shall be effective at both No. 1 and Northfield mines, with penalties for refuse matter, in lieu of suspension, as follows:—

Up to and including 50 lbs. of refuse per car, double dockage.

Over 50 and including 100 lbs. of refuse per car, confiscation of car.

Over 100 lbs. of refuse per car, dismissal after investigation.

Provided that any party dismissed may have the right of appeal to the superintendent of mines, whose decision shall be final.

Fourth,—The company agrees to a minimum rate of three dollars (\$3) per shift for miners in the lower seam workings of No. 1 mine.

It being understood that the superintendent of mines shall be the judge as to the ability of the party to earn such minimum.

Fifth,—The company agrees to recognize and meet a sub-committee of three from the committee of five on matters relating to this agreement, or any new matters changing the status thereof.

Any vacancy on the committee of five to be filled at a duly called mass meeting of the underground employees of the company.

The committee of five to have the handling of the check-weighman's and gas committee funds.

Sixth.—The company agrees not to discriminate against any former employee, and to reinstate any former employee applying for work, as rapidly as the mine conditions and trade permit.

All parties applying for work shall by their signatures endorse this agreement.

Seventh,—The term and duration of this agreement shall be for the period of two years, beginning October 1, 1905, and terminating September 30, 1907.

Eighth,—This agreement to be effective shall bear the signature of the manager and superintendent of mines for the company, and the committee of five for the men, and the approval signature of the president of the company.

Signed, sealed and delivered, the day and year first above mentioned.

For the company:

THOS. R. STOCKETT,
Manager.
THOMAS GRAHAM,
Superintendent.

For the men:

RICHARD BOOTH,
J. R. McKENZIE,
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
GEORGE JOHNSON,
JOSEPH HARDY.

Witness:

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Approved,
President Western Fuel Company.*

* The approval of Mr. Howard, the president of the company, was obtained by wire, from San Francisco, Cal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Memorandum re Reduction in Prices of Tools.

Axes.. . . .	\$1.15	Reduced to	\$1.00
Scoop shovels.. . . .	1.25	"	1.00
Large rock shovels.. . . .	1.50	"	1.35
Small rock shovels.. . . .	1.50	"	1.35
Track hatchets.. . . .	1.50	"	1.25
Four ft. X-cut saws.. . . .	3.15	"	2.50
Hand saws.. . . .	1.85	"	1.75
10-inch files.. . . .	25	"	20
Pick handles.. . . .	25	"	20

EFFECTS OF LOCKOUT.

It would be impossible within the proper space of this report, or with the limited time at my disposal, to convey an adequate idea of how many, and serious in their nature, were the consequences of this important industrial conflict between capital and labour in one of the oldest and most important coal mining districts of Canada. The city of Nanaimo has grown up in dependence on its coal mines, and they constitute its mainstay commercially and industrially. A prolonged closing of the mines would cause the city as an important industrial centre to vanish from the face of the map. There are but few of its inhabitants who in one way or another are not dependent for their means of livelihood or incomes which either directly or indirectly are derived from the wealth which the collieries produce. In a lesser degree, but nevertheless appreciably, the district for miles about shares in the fortunes, ill or good, of this mining centre. In fact, it is an admission of the best informed business men that Nanaimo cannot suffer industrially without the whole of Vancouver Island feeling the effect in one way or another, and this is true of even important business interests in the city of Victoria itself. Any mention of loss in Nanaimo must, therefore, to be given its full significance, be viewed in the light of its being an industrial centre, from which source the wealth created distributes itself through a multitude of channels in a variety of ways and in countless directions. The source exhausted by means either artificial or natural, all that it supplies is affected thereby.

In wages alone to the miners there was, in consequence of this difficulty, a loss, according to the company's estimate, of nearly \$300,000 during the period from June 1 to September 1, inclusive. In addition, an immediate loss in direct payments to merchants in Nanaimo on account of the customary purchase of supplies by the company of timber, stocks, &c., between \$20,000 and \$25,000. A loss to the company on account of expense incurred in securing the plant throughout the difficulty of about \$12,000, as well as the loss of such profits as would have been netted during the period. This is a money loss. What has been occasioned in the way of financial embarrassment and personal distress in a variety of forms it would be perhaps impossible to estimate. That families have had to undergo the greatest privations and were reduced in many cases to absolute want, was made apparent to me on every side. A large number of individuals, many families and a few business men left the city altogether, moving away, in some cases, all their possessions, and have taken up residence elsewhere. About half the miners had left the city when I arrived there ; some had secured work elsewhere and will not return, others were in search of it. Others again, partly of neces-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

sity, partly because of the opportunity, were camping or hunting game in the woods. During my stay in Nanaimo I talked with a number of persons as to the effects of the strike, and was amazed at the extent to which all alike appeared to have suffered. What a continuation of the struggle would have meant I almost hesitate to suggest ; the following among instances cited to me may give an idea. At the hotel at which I was stopping there had not been a traveller for weeks who had remained any time or done any business, and but few had visited the city for a month or more. The proprietor informed me that the business of the bar alone had fallen off two-thirds, and other business still more seriously. A minister of an important Methodist congregation had received considerably less than half of his stipend from the commencement of the trouble, and had been seeking to maintain himself and wife and family of four children on a dollar a day. I found out that another important congregation were considering seriously the closing of their church altogether, its members having so fallen off in payments and numbers. One of the two daily papers was, so I was credibly informed, awaiting the result of the settlement negotiations, before deciding definitely to suspend publication. Merchants were withdrawing their advertising and failing to meet their payments; the Associated Press reports had been stopped, and the staff of the telegraph office was about to be reduced in consequence. Even a local undertaker had decided, so I was informed, to leave the city on the week following, having had practically no payments on outstanding accounts since the difficulty commenced, and virtually nothing in cash on account of services rendered during its continuance. These instances might be multiplied ; they are, however, in their nature sufficiently varied to indicate how general the loss occasioned was in its effect. How great the legacy of debt, or how long the period of privation may continue, now that the trouble is ended, is hard to say ; so long, however, as it may continue, there will be added consequences adverse in their nature which must be written down on the one account.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report that not the least valuable part of the settlement, as I view it, is the better understanding which, I think, has been come to between the company and its men, and in particular the fuller appreciation gained, and understanding of the difficulties, responsibilities and rights of the position of the other by each of the immediate parties to the agreement. For the effective carrying out of any agreement between employer and employee, and more particularly in regard to contracts entered into after a long and bitter struggle, what has been accomplished, to use the terms of the Conciliation Act, in the endeavour 'to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling and to restore confidence' will perhaps be more fruitful in good results in the end than any concessions which may have been made one way or the other. That a feeling of mutual confidence has been restored between the parties is, I believe, true ; that it is so, I have no hesitation in saying, is due to the opportunity which was afforded of differences being discussed with some degree of frankness and sincerity at a common board, and to the conviction which has perhaps deepened on each side that that which is of mutual concern is best promoted by being so regarded.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

INTERVENTION OF THE DEPARTMENT IN THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE AT GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY'S SHOPS AT STRATFORD, ONT.

The strike of machinists in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at its shops in Stratford, Ont., and at other points along the Grand Trunk system, commenced on May 8, 1905. It was part of a general strike of machinists in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company which took place along different points of the company's system in Canada and the United States. At the time the strike commenced in Stratford, the numbers affected were as follows : At Stratford, 400 ; Montreal, 40 ; Toronto, 20 ; St. Thomas, 25 ; London, 14.

The strike was occasioned by the refusal of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to grant to the members of the union the conditions set forth in a proposed agreement which was presented by the organization, and which included an increase in the rate of wages, and recognition of the local union of the International Association of Machinists.

An unsuccessful attempt to adjust the difficulty as far as Stratford was concerned was made by the mayor of that city during July and August. During September an application was made by the local union of Stratford for the friendly intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act. Subsequently this request was changed for intervention under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, which provides for the appointment of a Board of Arbitrators with power to take evidence under oath in the event of disputes affecting railway companies to the extent of delaying the transportation of mails, the interruption and carriage of freight, &c. As the first step to any negotiations, the department sought to ascertain from the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Stratford union an exact account of the situation. The reports received were most conflicting, the Grand Trunk Railway Company stating that it was no longer affected by the strike, that the places of the machinists had been filled to a sufficient extent to enable the company to proceed satisfactorily with its operations in view of the readjustments which it had made since the commencement of the trouble. The members of the Stratford unions argued, on the other hand, that a large number of their members were out of employment, and that the company's statement that it was no longer affected by the strike was incorrect. In order that the government might have exact information as to the situation before taking steps under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, the Deputy Minister of Labour was directed to proceed to Stratford and ascertain the exact facts, also, if acceptable to the parties, to lend his good offices towards bringing about a final settlement of the difficulties between them.

Mr. King, deputy minister, arrived in Stratford on October 27, and found each of the parties willing to give full information in regard to its position; also desirous of having a final adjustment of existing difference arranged forthwith, provided that some agreement could be arrived at, which would be mutually acceptable.

The deputy minister found that a large number of machinists had received either permanent or temporary employment with other companies or in other establishments since the strike had commenced. The numbers that had not been provided for in this way and were still without employment in consequence of the strike were, so far as he could ascertain, approximately as follows :—

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

At Stratford, about 100 machinists and 60 apprentices; at Port Huron, U.S., between 60 and 75 machinists; at Toronto, about 20 machinists; at St. Thomas and London together between 10 and 15. Of the machinists who came out at Montreal originally practically all had since returned to work. Taking all the points together, the total number of machinists then out of employment in consequence of the strike was about 200. Of this number fully one-half were in the city of Stratford, and about three-fourths of the remainder at Port Huron in the United States. The apprentices at Stratford should be added to this number in estimating the total number of persons affected.

While in conference with the officers of the Stratford union, who had made application to the Department of Labour for an arbitration under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, the Deputy Minister of Labour explained to the committee the provisions of the Act and the nature of the proceedings under it. It was agreed by these officers that considering the nature and duration of the machinists' dispute, it would be inexpedient to have the existing difficulties referred for settlement to any tribunal constituted under the Act. In view of this, it was decided to have the difficulties adjusted if possible through the good offices of the deputy minister, acting as a mediator between the parties.

On the afternoon of the 27th he had a lengthy interview with a committee of the men, and also with the master mechanic, Mr. Patterson, the representative of the company, who is head of the works at Stratford. He was taken by Mr. Patterson through the shops during working hours and given an opportunity to see for himself the number of men who were employed. The interviews with the committee of the men and Mr. Patterson were continued during the evening and on the following morning. As a result of the attitude of each of the parties, the deputy minister felt that if brought together, some arrangement could be come to between them which might lead to a termination of the difficulty. The master mechanic, Mr. Patterson, agreed to meet a committee to discuss the situation, and during the afternoon of the 28th a meeting took place between the committee and Mr. Patterson, at which the deputy minister was present. The situation was discussed at length and an understanding came to between Mr. Patterson and the committee which it was agreed should be submitted to a general meeting of the locals of the International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers which had been called for the evening of that day. At the request of the members of the committee, who met in conference with Mr. Patterson during the afternoon, the deputy minister attended the joint meeting of the unions in the evening, and along with officers of the union, explained the results of the negotiations and the understanding which had been arrived at. The arrangement was then fully discussed by the members, and a vote taken as to whether or not the agreement came to between the committee and the company would be regarded, in view of existing circumstances, as acceptable to the members of the Stratford unions. The vote was in favour of an acceptance of the arrangement. Had the strike been confined to Stratford, this decision on the part of the Stratford unions would have been final. As, however, the strike related to machinists in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Port Huron, in the United States, and Toronto, St. Thomas, and one or two other points in Canada, it was necessary that

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

the local unions of the International Association of Machinists at these places should be consulted before a final decision was arrived at, and their consent given to the strike being declared at an end. Owing to this fact, before expressing approval of the agreement which had been come to, the Stratford men had insisted upon obtaining from the head offices of the company an assurance that an arrangement similar to any reached in Stratford would be carried out at the other places where the strike existed. This assurance was obtained by the master mechanic at Stratford from the superintendent of motive power at Montreal.

By the mutual desire and consent of the parties it was thought advisable, both because of the fact that other unions had still to be consulted in the matter and from the nature of the agreement between the Stratford committee and the company, that its terms should not be made public.

After the union meeting in Stratford, arrangements were made for officers of the Stratford union to visit the several localities in which there were other locals of the machinists' union, and inform them of the understanding which had been come to between the Stratford unions and the company, and which the Stratford unions had voted as acceptable to them. The members of the Stratford union left for the several points involved on the 29th and 30th of the month.

The unions at these points refused to accept the arrangement which the Stratford union had agreed to as a fair basis of settlement, regard being had to existing conditions, and after the members of the Stratford union, who had visited the other unions returned to Stratford, a meeting of the Stratford union was again called and the provisional agreement made while the deputy minister was in Stratford repudiated.

The effect of this action on the part of the machinists was to cause a number of the men who had been waiting in Stratford in the hopes that a settlement might be effected to avail themselves of the offer of the company to give passes over any part of its system to any strikers who might wish to obtain work elsewhere and to leave Stratford altogether for other points. Others obtained employment in Stratford with other firms in that city. No formal declaration was made of a termination of this strike, but the Grand Trunk Company maintained that its business at Stratford was not adversely affected, and that the shops were as fully equipped as was necessary for the work to be done.

Subsequently during the year a few of the machinists who had remained in Stratford on strike, again sought through their officers and representatives of the International Association of Machinists, to have further negotiations opened between themselves and the Grand Trunk Railway Company. A deputation of officers of the International Association waited upon the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour in this connection. The department thereupon communicated again with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, but the company maintained that at the time the Deputy Minister of Labour was in Stratford, though not even then much affected by the strike, they had made concessions with a view to effecting an immediate settlement, but as these had not been taken advantage of, it was no longer possible for further negotiations to be reopened; the company's business was no longer affected, and the whole matter had come by them to be considered as completely ended.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE IN BUILDING TRADES AT CALGARY, ALTA.

On May 18, masons and bricklayers in the employ of several contractors in Calgary, Alta., went out on strike, the cause being the refusal of the contractors to agree to pay masons at the rate of 60 cents an hour and bricklayers at the rate of 65 cents, an increase in the case of masons of 5 cents and of bricklayers of 10 cents over the rate which had been paid during the previous year. The total number of men who went out on strike was fifty-six. Some thirty-six other masons and bricklayers continued at work, their employers having agreed to pay the increase demanded.

The circumstances of the strike were somewhat peculiar. On January 5 of the present year, the bricklayers and masons who were members of a local union with a membership of about 100, sent a notice to the contractors in Calgary, informing them that three months from that date they would expect to have their wages increased from the flat rate of 55 cents to a rate of 60 cents for masons and 65 cents per hour for bricklayers. When the three months had expired a number of the contractors in the city began paying the advanced rate. About this time, however, a large number of contractors and others interested in the building trades in the city formed what was known as the Calgary Builders' Exchange, though at the time of its formation and subsequently there were one or two other contractors who did not become members. On May 4 the secretary of the Builders' Exchange sent a communication to the secretary of the Stonemasons and Bricklayers' Union, informing the union that he had been directed by the Exchange to inform its members that after May 15 the stonemasons and bricklayers would be paid the same wages as they had been paid during the previous year, namely, 55 cents per hour. The union thereupon determined not to allow any of its members to work except for contractors who were willing to enter into an agreement to pay the rates demanded by the union in accordance with the notice given in January. On May 15 one or two contractors who were not members of the Builders' Exchange, and one or two individuals and firms who had on hand certain construction work which they were anxious to have completed, signed an agreement for two years to pay the rate demanded by the union. All the members of the Builders' Exchange, however, refused to grant this rate or to enter into any agreement with the local union. As the members of the Builders' Exchange constituted, with one exception, the most important firms of contractors employing masons and bricklayers, their refusal to grant the wages requested led to a cessation on this class of work on all buildings which they had in course of construction, and began before the end of the month, to seriously affect the building and business interests of the city.

Early in the month of June a communication was received at the Department of Labour from the mayor of Calgary, in which his worship requested the Deputy Minister of Labour to come to Calgary to intervene in the strike with a view to bringing about, if possible, a settlement of the difficulties. In the same communication a request was also made that the deputy minister should intervene in another strike which had arisen among the leather workers in Calgary. In his letter his worship said: 'If you can arrange to come to Calgary I think it may prevent a serious and disastrous set back to our progress.' On June 4 a telegram was received at the Department of Labour signed by three of the leading firms of contractors, requesting in the names of themselves and the Builders' Exchange of Calgary, the immediate presence of the Deputy Minister of Labour to adjudicate upon the matter in dispute. This com-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

munication having been placed before the Minister of Labour, the Honourable A. B. Aylesworth, the latter directed Mr. Mackenzie King, the deputy minister, to proceed forthwith to Calgary, and to lend the good offices of the department with a view to effecting a settlement under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

Mr. King reached Calgary about midnight on Saturday, the 9th June, and on Monday morning had interviews with his worship the mayor, the officers of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union and the members of the Builders' Exchange, and arranged a joint conference for that afternoon at the City Hall between the representatives of the Builders' Exchange and the union. The conference lasted from three until nearly seven o'clock p.m., the deputy minister acting as chairman, and the representatives of the two parties exchanging their views across a common board. By the time the conference was concluded the terms of an agreement which it was believed would be acceptable to both parties had been drafted. On the following morning the representatives of the Builders' Exchange presented to the members of that body at a meeting called for the purpose the terms of the agreement proposed, and after some discussion these terms were agreed to by the members. Having received the assurance of the representatives of the union that the terms would be acceptable to the members of that body, the deputy minister then proceeded to formally draft an agreement in accordance with the understanding between the parties. This agreement was presented to the president and secretary of the Builders' Exchange, who signed on behalf of the exchange, and was presented and its terms explained by the deputy minister to the members of the union at a special meeting of that body called for the evening of that day. At this meeting the agreement was adopted unanimously, and was signed by the president and secretary of the union, and on the following day the members of the union returned to work.

According to the agreement which formed the basis of settlement, the masons received the full increase which had been demanded by them, namely, payment at the rate of 60 cents, instead of 55 cents an hour. The bricklayers were given an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. Provision was made for the establishment of a Conciliation Board to settle any questions which might arise between the parties, and which might not be covered in the terms of the agreement. Both the Builders' Exchange and the union were to have an equal number of representatives on this board and the decision of the majority was to be the decision of the board. In the event of the board being evenly divided in its decision on any matter referred to, provision was made for the selection of an arbitrator by the parties, the arbitrator to be such person as might be mutually acceptable, if one such could be found, and failing an arbitrator mutually chosen, a justice of the Supreme Court of the province. The period of the contract was fixed at three years.

The following is a copy of the exact provisions and terms of the contract:—

Memorandum of agreement entered into this 12th day of June, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and six.

Between the Calgary Builders' Exchange, hereinafter called the Exchange, of the first part, and the Local Union No. 2 of the International Association of Bricklayers and Stonemasons, hereinafter called the Union, of the second part.

Witnesseth,—That for and in consideration of the several conditions hereinafter mentioned and mutual advantages of the parties, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

First,—The minimum rate of wages for stonemasons shall be sixty cents per hour per day of eight hours.

Second,—The minimum rate of wages for bricklayers shall be sixty-two and one-half cents per hour per day of eight hours.

Third,—In the event of a dispute arising between the parties to this agreement, or between any building contractors of the said exchange and any workman of the said union, it shall be referred for settlement to a board of conciliation to be composed of three building contractors and three members of the union, to be chosen by the exchange and the union respectively, and the decision of a majority of such board shall be the decision of the board, and shall bind the parties.

Fourth,—Their representatives on the conciliation board shall be chosen by the exchange and the union forthwith after signing of this agreement, and members chosen shall continue in office for a period of one year. In the event of the death or resignation of any member, his place shall be filled forthwith in the same manner as original members are chosen. At the expiration of each year a new board shall be chosen in the same manner as the original board, but members of retiring board may be re-elected.

Fifth,—In the event of the board of conciliation being unable to come to a decision on any matter referred to it, the board shall appoint a disinterested third party to act as an arbitrator to decide such matter in dispute, and failing an agreement on the part of the board in the choice of such third party, a judge of the Supreme Court shall be chosen as arbitrator. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final.

Sixth,—The terms and duration of this agreement shall be for the period of three years beginning June 12th, 1906, and terminating June 11th, 1909.

Seventh,—It shall be the option of the parties to renew either in whole or in part the terms of this agreement at the expiration of the period for which it is made, but notice in writing as to any proposed change is to be given at least three months before the expiration of the period for which this agreement is made.

Eighth,—This agreement to be effective shall bear the signatures of the president and secretary of the Builders' Exchange and the signature of the president and secretary of the union.

Signed, sealed and delivered the day and year first above mentioned.

For the exchange:

W. A. MACKINNON,
President.

E. L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

For the union:

L. GRAHAM,
President.

D. HOARE,
Secretary.

Witness :

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

The effect of the settlement of the bricklayers' and masons' strike was to remove immediately the depression which had begun to make itself seriously felt in building circles in Calgary. Whilst the actual numbers of men on strike was not large, only between fifty and sixty in all being out of work at the time, members of other branches of the building trades were beginning to be affected on account of the cessation of building operations occasioned by two of the most important branches of trade having ceased work. Altogether, between 90 and 100 bricklayers and masons were directly

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

affected by the settlement, inasmuch as many of those who had continued to work at a higher rate would probably have been employed at this rate only for a short time, there being no guarantee, except in the case of those employed by one or two contractors, that when the work upon which they were engaged was completed, the increased rates would be maintained.

A further effect of the settlement upon the bricklayers and masons was to secure a minimum wage of 60 cents for masons and 62½ cents for bricklayers for a period of three years, and to bring greater stability into building operations for that period of time. As nothing was more important in Calgary at the time than the extent of its building, the settlement from that point of view was especially significant.

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE OF LEATHER WORKERS AT CALGARY.

The strike of leather workers in Calgary commenced on May 7 and was confined, until June 1, to employees of the Great West Saddlery Company, who had presented, through their union a demand for a slight increase in the piecework prices, and had asked that a price list be placed in a conspicuous place in the factory so that all employees could see the prices for themselves, without consulting with the superintendent in reference to them. The employees of the Great West Saddlery Company who went on strike numbered twenty-one, and this number was increased on June 1 by six employees of the Calgary Saddlery Company, also members of the Leather Workers' Union, who came out in sympathy with those in the employ of the Great West Saddlery Company, and also for the purpose of presenting similar demands.

The Deputy Minister of Labour had interviews with the members of the Leather Workers' Union and with the manager of the Great West Saddlery Company as occasion permitted during the course of his negotiations in connection with the building trades strikes. As a result of these interviews it appeared that the Great West Saddlery Company had refused consideration of the demands of its employees chiefly on the grounds that this consideration involved a recognition of the Leather Workers' Union. The leather workers having expressed their willingness to forego any demand for recognition, a joint conference was arranged between the employees of the Great West Saddlery Company and the vice-president of the company at the house of the latter on the evening of Monday, the 11th June, and at this meeting the vice-president agreed, in the event of the employees returning to work, to consider personally any cases which might be brought to his attention in which it appeared that the rates fixed on the price schedule were not fair, and to concede an increase in the event of it appearing that the complaint was well founded. This undertaking appearing to the employees, in the light of all the circumstances, to be satisfactory, on the day following they declared the strike at an end and returned to work. A similar understanding having been arrived at between the Calgary Saddlery Company and those of its employees who had gone out on June 1, they also decided to return to work. In both cases there was an understanding that no men would be discriminated against in consequence of their having been participators in the strike.

The following table, which is similar in form to the tables published in the reports of previous years, indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department was requested under the Conciliation Act during 1905-6, together with particulars as to the nature of their settlement or disposition.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI, A.R. No. 1.
TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER
CONCILIATION ACT, 1900, DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Locality.	Trades or Industries affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date of intervention.	Date of settlement effected.	Disposition.
Cornwall, Ont.	Street Railway Employees.	Refusal of company to grant demand for increase in wages from 13 to 17 cents an hour.	22	June 28, 1905	June 30, 1905	July 3, 1905	Strikers agreed to withdraw their demands on consideration of company undertaking to re-engage immediately as many of their number as possible.
Nanaimo, B.C.	Coal miners.	Reduction in wages, instituted by Western Fuel Co., to offset alleged inimical effects of certain provincial legislation.	700	June 1, 1905	Sept. 25, 1905	Sept. 30, 1905	Agreement for term of 2 years containing important concessions, setting forth conditions of employment, signed by company and committee of employees.
Stratford, Ont.	Machinists.	Refusal of Grand Trunk Railway Co. to accept terms of proposed agreement presented by Machinists' Union.	125*	May 8, 1905	Oct. 24, 1905	.....	Provisional agreement effected between Stratford machinists and company but subsequently repudiated.
Calgary, Alta. . . .	Building trades.	Refusal of employers to concede demand for increase of 5 cents an hour for masons and 10 cents for bricklayers.	100	May 18, 1906	June 9, 1906	June 12, 1906	Three-year agreement between firms and union signed by which masons secured increase of 5 cents demanded and bricklayers increase of 7 cents an hour.
Calgary, Alta.	Leather workers.	Refusal of employers to grant increase in piece work prices.	27	May 7, 1906	June 9, 1906	June 11, 1906	Employees returned to work upon an understaking being given by the manager to look into individual grievances.

* The number includes only strike in Stratford at time of Department's intervention. The strike extended to several other localities.

III. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

During the year the fair wages officers of the department prepared fair wages schedules for insertion in 147 separate contracts which were awarded, or were about to be awarded, during the year. Of this number, 41 were in connection with public buildings or works being executed under contract for the Department of Public Works; 95 in connection with contracts or subsidy agreements entered into with the Department of Railways and Canals; 8 for contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and 3 for insertion in contracts awarded by the commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

As in every case the rates of wages fixed in the fair wages schedules are based upon what are considered fair rates in the localities in which the work is to be undertaken, and as rates vary considerably in the several trades from time to time and from locality to locality, the preparation of these schedules necessitated a very considerable amount of travelling on the part of the two fair wages officers, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue and Mr. Victor Dubreuil.

Such information as the fair wages officers have collected in previous years in connection with the 785 or more individual schedules which they have prepared since the department was established six years ago, has been carefully classified and tabulated by them in the department. Part of this tabulation was published in the March and May, 1906, numbers of the *Labour Gazette*,* in statistical articles on current rates of wages in the building trades and in connection with railway construction taken from schedules prepared by the fair wage officers during the calendar years 1904, 1905, and schedules prepared for the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals. These statistics were carefully classified so as show the rates by provinces, and localities within each province, the latter being grouped according to their size. In each case the rate per hour, the average earnings per day and current number of hours worked per day, were set forth in detail.

In addition to the preparation of schedules for insertion in contracts, the Department of Labour was frequently consulted during the year by other departments of the government in connection with expenditures incurred by such departments in the carrying out of special work by officers in their employ, or by persons to whom orders for special work had been given. Accounts for services rendered by local tradesmen in localities where the work was not of sufficient importance to justify the calling for tenders with a view to the awarding of a contract, were referred before payment to the Department of Labour, that opportunity might be given of certifying where labour had been charged for, that the rates specified were correct. A number of references of this kind were made by the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Post Office Department had occasion to call for tenders in connection with contracts for the manufacture of cloth, and the making of uniforms for letter carriers.

* See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. 6, No. 9, pp. 1019 to 1021, inclusive; and Vol. 6, No. 11, pp. 1238 to 1241, inclusive.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

With their tender contractors were obliged to submit a statement of the rates of wages which they agreed to pay to the workmen to be employed upon the work in the event of the tender being accepted; also a statement of the number of hours per day which the workmen would be required to work. These statements were submitted to the Department of Labour for endorsement prior to a consideration of the several tenders by the Postmaster General. In cases where the rates set forth appeared on investigation by the Department of Labour to be fair, the statement was passed and the tender further considered. Where, however, the rates appeared to be unfair, the tenderers were informed of the minimum rate regarded by the Department of Labour as fair for the work to be done, and also that unless it was agreed that this rate would be paid, the tender could not receive further consideration. The fairness of such a method of proceeding is apparent. That the interests of employees, as well as that of would-be contractors, should be considered, is self-evident. On the other hand the wisdom of such a policy is no less apparent as a protection to contractors who are desirous of treating their employees fairly. The honourable contractor is not handicapped through advantages which unscrupulous contractors might gain by tendering at a rate which would not admit of the work being performed under other than sweated conditions. It is most gratifying to be able to report that out of a number of tenders which were submitted to the department during the year, in only one or two cases was it necessary to refuse consideration of the tender on the ground that the rates as set forth were unfair both to employees and other contractors.

Many inquiries have been received at the department as to current rates of wages and hours of employment from other departments of the government, public bodies and individuals. Where such have been received the information has been supplied through careful replies prepared by the fair wages officers.

In former reports the several conditions for the protection of the labour employed which have been inserted in the contracts awarded by the different departments of the government have been set forth *in extenso*. As the same conditions were inserted in the contracts which were awarded during the past year, the reader is referred to the chapter on fair wages on public contract work in previous reports of the department for a statement of these conditions. In former reports of the department the practice has also been followed of publishing a statement from the several departments of the government of the contracts containing fair wages schedules which have been awarded, together with a statement of the amount of the contracts and other particulars. As these statements have largely duplicated those prepared by the Department of Labour and forwarded to other departments, this feature has been omitted from the present report, and only tables given containing a list of contracts for which fair wages schedules have been received and prepared for the several departments of the government. These statements, however, have been made to include a reference to the date at which the contracts were awarded, the amount of the contracts and the page at which the fair wages schedule subsequently appeared in the *Labour Gazette* wherever it has been possible to supply this information.

The following tables show by provinces and dates the number of schedules prepared by the fair wages officers during the fiscal year 1905-6, and also by years the total number of schedules prepared since the establishment of the department in 1900:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A. R. No. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULE PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works.....	8	1	.....	11	13	1	5	2	.....	41
Railways and Canals.....	29	18	14	24	8	.....	.....	2	.....	95
Marine and Fisheries.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	8
Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	39	19	14	39	22	2	5	7	.....	147

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A. R. No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEARS JULY, 1900, TO JUNE, 1906, INCLUSIVE.

	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Totals.
Department of Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	316
" Railways and Canals.....	.....	1	50	89	153	95	388
" Marine and Fisheries.....	.....	17	12	18	21	8	76
Other Departments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
	63	31	73	223	248	147	785

CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING 1905-06 CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the several departments of the government, for which fair wages schedules have been requested from, and supplied by the fair wages officers of the Department of Labour during the year ended June 30, 1906, together with a statement of the nature of the work contracted for, the locality in which it was to be performed, the dates at which the schedules requested were supplied, the date at which the contracts were awarded, the amount of the contracts and the page and number of the *Labour Gazette* in which copies of the several schedules appeared:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 4.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
					\$ cts.	Volume. Page.
		1905.				
Tracoma hospital.	Halifax, N.S.	Aug. 5...	Oct. 23, '05.	51,997 00	VI	578
Public building.....	Montmagny, Que..	Sept. 21...	Mch. 17, '06.	5,725 00	VI	1150
"	New Westminster, B.C..	Aug. 8...	Nov. 30, '05.	13,812 00	VI	800
Addition to drill hall.	Toronto, Ont.	July 28...	Dec. 26, '05.	4,978 00	VI	800
Installation of heating apparatus in new custom-house.....	Halifax, N.S..	Aug. 5...				
Certain works	Rivière Ouelle, Que.....	" 30. .				
"	Goderich, Ont.....	Sept. 9...				
Public building.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 11...				
"	Iberville, Que.....	" 21...				
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	Aug. 30...				
"	Simcoe, Ont	Sept. 6...				
"	North Bay, Ont.....	" 11...				
"	Regina, Sask.....	" 25. .	Mch. 20, '06.	162,362 00	VI	1150
"	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 18...				
"	Fernie, B.C.....	" 29...				
"	Inverness, N.S.....	Oct. 11...				
"	Shelburne, N.S.....	" 13...				
Quarantine building.....	Halifax, N.S.	" 28...	Dec. 21, '05.	2,550 00	VI	800
Public building.....	Lachute, Que.	" 4...				
"	Kingston, Ont.....	Nov. 16...				
"	Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 8...	April 3, '06.	25,550 00	VI	1257
Barns at quarantine station.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Oct. 14..				
Barns at quarantine station.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 14...	Jan. 15, '06.	4,822 00	VI	915
Immigration building....	Edmonton, Alta	" 24...	Dec. 26, '05.	8,495 00	VI	915
Dominion lands office. . .	Calgary, Alta	Nov. 8...				
Armoury building.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 21...				
Military stores building..	Quebec, Que.....	Dec. 21...				
		1906.				
Temporary gun shed for B. battery.....	Kingston, Ont.	Feb. 12...				
Certain alterations and additions to post office building.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 21...				
Public building.....	Iberville, Que.....	" 27...				
Guard and store building at Fort Osborne barracks	Winnipeg, Man.....	Mch. 3...				
Erection of barracks.....	Toronto, Ont	" 12...				
Residence of the Chief Astronomer at the Experimental Farm.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 20...				
Public building.....	Nicolet, Que	April 9...	June 26, '06	14,500 00	VII	68
"	Inverness, N.S.....	" 18...				
"	St. Mary's, Ont.....	" 30...				
Conservatory for Rideau Hall.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	May 25...				
Approach to isolated pier	St. François, Isle D'Orleans, Que.....	June 8 ..				
Dredging.. ..	Batiscan River, Que.....	" 9...				
"	St. Francis River, Que...	" 11...				

* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A. R. No. 5.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED, AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED—*Continued*.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule was published.	
					Volume.	Page.
		1905.		\$ cts.		
Addition to baggage room	River John, N.S.	July 4				
New railway station.	St. Moise, Que.	" 3	Aug. 8, '05	4,350 00	VI	328
Erection of lock and bridge houses	Lachine Canal, Que.	" 3	July 7, '05	4,650 00	VI	328
Bridge for I.C.R.	Mitchell, Que.	" 3				
Erection of I.C.R. station	Woodburne, Lorne and Union, N.S.	" 7	Sept. 25, '05	7,350 00	VI	458
Construction of railway. .	Mabou Coal Mines to Orangedale, N.S. . . .	Aug. 28				
Substructure of double track bridge for I.C.R.	Sackville River near Bedford, N.S.	" 5				
Wiring round house and station yard	St. John, N.B.	Sept. 27	Oct. 9, '05	2,000 00	VI	684
Combined station, dwelling and freight shed.	Aulac, N.S.	Aug. 5	Sept. 15, '05	2,778 00	VI	458
Building of 8,500 lineal ft. of portable snow fence.	Murray Harbour, P.E.I. .	" 5				
Extension to train house and baggage room.	St. John, N.B.	Sept. 27	Oct. 25, '05	24,500 00	VI	579
Construction of line of railway.	Midway to Vernon, B.C. .	Aug. 1	July 28, '05	†	VI	328
Construction of line of railway.	Bancroft to a point on C. A. Ry. near Whitney, Ont.	" 10	Sept. 6, '05	†	VI	458
Substructure of bridges. .	St. Leonard and Mitchell, Que.	" 17	Nov. 24, '05	Schedule rates	VI	685
Station and combined freight and baggage room.	McIntyre's Lake, N.S. . .	" 17	Oct. 2, '05	2,975 00	VI	684
Construction of railway (under subsidy).	Kettle River Valley Ry., B.C.	" 17				
Rip-rap and filling in. . .	Cornwall Canal, Ont. . . .	" 26	Sept. 15, '05	Schedule rates	VI	458
Construction of a telegraph line	P. E. Island.	" 28	Nov. 22, '05	"	VI	684
Creosoted pile wharf . . .	Pictou, N.S.	Sept. 6	" 2, '05	29,700 00	VI	684
Wiring of passenger station.	Stellarton, N.S.	" 6	Oct. 3, '05	400 00	VI	578
Rebuilding wharf and finishing side walls at entrance of lock No. 1.	Lachine Canal, Que.	" 18	" 3, '05	Schedule rates.	VI	578
Electric lighting	Grenville and Carillon Canal, Que.	" 11				
Electric wiring of station	Sydney, N.S.	Oct. 14	Jan. 20, '06	1,975 00	VI	916
Heating of engine house.	Truro, N.S.	" 9	" 3, '06	24,425 00	VI	915
Rebuilding of wharf. . . .	Lachine Canal, Que.	" 14	Nov. 2, '05	Schedule rates.	VI	684

* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.

† Subsidy \$3,200 per mile not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS--Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule was Published.	
					Volume.	Page.
		1905.		\$ cts.		
Addition to freight shed.	Stellarton, N.S.....	Oct. 14..	Jan. 15, '06	1,645 00	VI	916
Construction of about 4,600 feet of railway...	North Sydney Station to Sydney Mines, N.S....	" 14..	Nov. 20, '05	12,000 00	VI	684
Telegraph office building	Pirate Harbour, N.S....	" 14..	Jan. 3, '06	595 00	VI	915
Four steel towers for electrical transmission system	Welland Canal, Ont....	Nov. 18..				
Moving freight shed and addition thereto.....	Windsor, N.S.	" 6..				
Wiring of station ...	Drummondville, Que...	" 6..				
" "	Antigonish, N.S.	" 18..				
Galvanized iron cornice for car shop.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 18..	Jan. 4, '06	411 00	VI	916
Construction of line of railway.....	County of York, N.B....	" 25..				
Construction of line of railway (9 miles).....	St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, Que.....	" 30..	Mar. 20, '06	+	VI	1151
Heating plant in dwelling house.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 30..	Jan. 4, '06	793 00	VI	915
Combined freight shed and baggage room.....	Painsec Junction, N.B. .	Dec. 6..	" 4, '06	889 00	VI	915
Plumbing in I.C.R. cottages	Moncton, N.B.....	" 6..	" 15, '06	714 00	VI	916
80,000 gallon water tank.	Truro, N.S.....	" 11..	Feb. 1, '06	4,470 00	VI	1026
" " ..	Rivière du Loup, Que. .	" 11..	" 1, '06	1,470 00	VI	1026
50,000 " " ..	Gibson N.B.....	" 21..	" 1, '06	Schedule rates	VI	1027
" " ..	Boiestown, N.B....	" 21..	" 1, '06		VI	1027
" " ..	Upper Cross Creek, N.B.	" 11..	" 1, '06		VI	1027
" " ..	Blackville, N.B.	" 21..	" 1, '06		VI	1027
" " ..	Chatham Junction, N.B.	" 11..	" 1, '06		VI	1027
" " ..	Loggieville, N.B.....	" 21..	" 1, '06		VI	1027
" " ..	Drummondville, Que ...	" 21..	" 1, '06		VI	1027
		1906.				
Construction of spur line of railway ..	Fort Lawrence to Fort Lawrence wharf near Amherst, N.S.....	Feb. 9..	Mar. 14, '06	" ..	VI	1,151
Completion of wooden freight shed.	Kensington, P.E.I	Jan. 10..	Mar. 26, '06	1,745 00	VI	1151
Engine house.....	Pictou, N. S.....	" 12..	Feb. 1, '06	Schedule rates.	VI	1026
Fan system of heating car shop.....	Moncton, N. B	" 17..	Jan. 22, '06		VI	1026
4,000 lineal feet of snow fence.....	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	" 25..				
Electric wiring of freight shed on pier No. 8....	Halifax, N. S.....	" 25..	April 4, '06	880 00	VI	1365
Electric wiring of engine house and annex	Rivière du Loup, Que...	" 25..	" 9, '06	900 00	VI	1365
Construction of ice house	Rivière Ouelle wharf, Que	Feb. 15..	Mar. 20, '06	400 00	VI	1151
Plumbing of w. c. & toilet rooms for I.C.R. station	Summerside, P.F.I.....	" 15..	April 23, '06	640 00	VI	1258
Heating apparatus for station	Drummondville, Que....	" 19..				
Passenger station and baggage room... ..	Charlottetown, P.E.I....	" 27..	Mar. 20, '06	58,900 00	VI	1151
Electric wiring of engine house, machine shop, boiler room, freight shed and offices.....	Chaudière Junction, Que.	Mar. 3..				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule was Published.	
					Volume.	Page.
		1906.		\$ cts.		
Erection of 15 w. closets.	Murray Harbour & Montague branches of P.E.I Ry.....	Mar. 3				
Addition to station and freight shed.	Norton, N.B.	3	April, 9, '06	2,400 00	VI	1365
Electric wiring of station	Pictou, N.S.	12				
Construction of steel bridge.....	Enfield, N.S.....	27				
Construction of steel bridge.....	Elmsdale, N.S.....	27				
Construction of steel bridge.....	Shubenacadie, N.S.	27				
Electric wiring of round house.....	Moncton, N. S.	21				
Addition to engine house	Stellarton, N. S.....	21	April 5, '06	5,870 00	VI	1257
Umbrella roofs for platform	Sydney, N.S.	21	" 19, '06	9,989 00	VI	1258
Construction of a concrete wall	Lachine Canal, Que.....	24	" 17, '06	Schedule rates.....	VI	1258
Construction of a bridge.	Nauwigewauk, N.B.....	27	June 8, '06	Schedule rates.....	VII	69
"	Brudenel Bridge, P.E.I..	20	" 8, '06	Schedule rates.....	VII	69
"	St. John, N.B.	24	" 8, '06	Schedule rates.....	VII	69
Electric wiring of passenger station	Windsor, N. S.	27				
Construction of line of railway.....	Ingersoll to Stratford, Ont	April 4				
Concrete retaining wall..	Welland Canal, Ont.....	2	April 23, '06	Schedule rates.....	VI	1,258
Construction of a line of railway.....	Golden, B.C., to International boundary line, via Windermere and Fort Steele and crossing the Crow's Nest Pass Ry. near Elko.....	Apl. 27	June 23, '06		VII	70
"	Hochelaga to near Joliette, Que., on the Great Northern Ry.....	2	June 26, '06		VII	70
Work on I.C.R.....	Indiantown Branch, N.B.	9				
Raising flour sheds Nos. 4 and 5.....	Lachine Canal, Que.....	19	May 4, '06	Schedule rates.....	VI	1336
Paving approaches to bridges.....	"	18	" 26, '06	Schedule rates.....	VI	1365
Addition to freight shed.	St. Henri Junction, Que.	19				
Surfacing railway approaches.....	Hillsborough Bridge, PEI	18	June 14, '06	Schedule rates.....	VII	69
Certain work.....	Murray Harbour & Montague branches, P.E.I.	21	June 4, '06	Schedule rates.....	VII	69
15,000 gallon water tank.	Montague, P.E.I.....	21	" 4, '06	Schedule rates.....	VII	69

* General clause inserted.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule was published.	
		1906.		\$ cts.	Volume.	Page.
Wharf	Cardinal, Ont.....	May 21..	June 16, '06	Schedule rates	VII	69
Machinery for operating lock gates	Lachine Canal, Que.....	" 21..	" 28, '06	302 50	VII	70
Combined station and dwelling house	Belmont, N.S.....	" 21..	" 20, '06	3,880 00	VII	70
Swing bridge.....	Chambly Canal, Que....	" 21..	" 7, '06	2,150 00	VII	69
Moving freight shed.....	Windsor, N. S.....	" 31..	" 14, '06	4,000 00	VII	69
Deepening and widening channelways of upper entrance of canal.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont...	June 5.				
8,100 lineal ft. snow fence	Murray Harbour, P. E. I.	May 31.				
Cribwork	St. Alexis, Que	June 16..				
Repair of cribwork.....	Lévis, Que	" 16..				
Painting of iron and steel bridges.....	Murray Harbour & Montague branches of P. E. I. railway.....	" 14..				
Moving of station.....	Lake Verde, P. E. I.....	" 26..				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI., A. R., No. 6.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED, AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule was published.	
					\$ cts.	Volume. Page.
		1905.				
Two lighthouse towers..	Rivière du Moulin, Que.	Sept. 21..	Aug. 29, '05	800 00	Vol. VI	579
Combined lighthouse and keeper's dwelling	Bear's Island, N.S.	Oct. 9..	Oct. 2, '05	1,870 00	"	801
Combined lighthouse and keeper's dwelling	Grosse Roche, Que. . . .	Sept. 28..	Oct. 3, '05	1,550 00	"	685
Wooden dwelling house for engineer of fog alarm station.	Low Point, N.S.	Oct. 13..	Oct. 23, '05	1,800 00	"	685
Wages of stone masons..	Michipicoten Island, Ont.	Nov. 8				
		1906.				
Wooden lighthouse tower	Denman Island, B.C. . . .	Jan. 4				
Maintaining of wrecking plant by B. C. Salvage Co.	Victoria, B.C.	Feb. 7..				
Wooden lighthouse tower, fog alarm building and out-buildings.	Trial Island, near approach of Victoria Harbour, B.C.	May 29..				

* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 7.

LIST OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1905-6, BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, UNDER CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LABOUR EMPLOYED, WHICH WERE APPROVED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals. . . .	4,963 15
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.	364 91
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink.	7,157 97
Making and repairing post office scales.	1,650 57
Supplying mail bags.	23,354 47
Repairing mail bags.	14,358 61
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	8,938 02
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes.	2,660 25
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.	239 25
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.	23,422 86

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS ARISING OUT OF CONDITIONS INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOUR.

During the fiscal year 1905-06 the Department of Labour received from eight different sources complaints arising out of conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of labour, which were made the subject of special investigation by one of the fair wages officers of the department. Five of the complaints were to the effect that contractors had been or were paying certain of their workmen a rate of wages less than that stipulated in the fair wages schedule, which was attached to the contract awarded to them. One of these complaints had not been investigated at the close of the fiscal year. Two others were shown not to have been well founded; in the one the complainants being unable to substantiate the charges which they had made against the contractor, and in the other, it being shown that the work was not work being done under contract, but work being performed by day labour under the immediate supervision of the resident engineer of one of the government departments. In two cases the complaints were shown to have been well founded. One of these was the complaint of a carpenter employed by a contractor who had a contract for the building of a post office at Actonvale, Que. It was shown that the contractor had not paid to the complainant the rate which the schedule specified should be paid to carpenters and that a sum amounting to \$16.26 was owing to the complainant in consequence. The contractor having refused to make good this amount after the report of the officer had been made known to him, the Minister of Public Works deducted the amount from sums owing to the contractor and forwarded a cheque to the department for \$16.26, to be paid to the complainant. The other case was that of a number of plasterers' labourers, 10 in all, who had been employed by the contractors for the building of an immigration hall at Winnipeg, Man., and was to the effect that they had been paid at the rate of 22½ cents an hour, whereas the rates fixed in the fair wages schedule attached to the contract entitled them to payment at the rate of 25 cents per hour. The complaint being investigated by one of the officers of the department, it was found that the representations as made by the plasterers' labourers were correct, and the contractors were instructed to make good the amount to which the plasterers' labourers would have been entitled had payment been made to them in the first instance in accordance with the rate specified in the schedule. This they agreed to do, and forthwith paid over to the complainants sums amounting in all to \$101.95, the balance due in accordance with the finding of the department's officer. The contractors also agreed to strictly comply in future with the rates as fixed in the schedule.

One complaint was to the effect that a contractor was employing carpenters to do work which should have been performed by wood, wire and metal lathers, the men so employed being paid carpenters' wages, instead of the rates which were fixed in the schedule attached to the contract for wood, wire and metal lathers. When the contractor's attention was drawn to the nature of the complaint, which was found on investigation to be correct, he forthwith agreed to have the work given to tradesmen skilled in the craft to which it properly belonged.

Another complaint was to the effect that a contractor was employing aliens instead of British subjects in the execution of certain work. The investigation went to show that the circumstances under which the two alleged aliens had been employed were not such as to justify the complaint that the work had been given to aliens rather than to British subjects.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

The remaining complaint was made by a contractor and was to the effect that the rate of wages fixed in the fair wages schedule for labourers attached to the contract which he had received, was too high. In this case the investigation of the department showed that the rates in the locality had materially changed between the time at which the schedule was prepared and the time at which the contract was awarded, and an alteration in the rate fixed in the schedule for labourers was, therefore, allowed.

The small number of complaints received during the year to the effect that contractors were not complying with the conditions for the protection of labour inserted in their contracts, is evidence that the government's policy in this regard is coming to be pretty generally respected by those to whom contracts are awarded. There can be no doubt that the publicity which has been given to the matter through the publication of schedules in the *Labour Gazette*, and the prompt investigation and adjustment of complaints in former years by the officers of the department have materially assisted towards this end. Inasmuch, also, as the fair wages officers consult with both contractors and workmen at the time of preparing schedules for insertion in the contracts, each party is made aware at the outset of the conditions which are to govern the work, and as each is given, in this way, an opportunity of making representations as to what the current rates and hours actually are, the possibility of disputes arising after a contract has been signed, is minimized.

The fair wages officers of the department are very strongly of the opinion that the following recommendations made in previous reports of the department, if carried out, would render almost impossible any evading of the terms of their contracts by contractors who receive government contracts, and it is respectfully submitted that these recommendations are in the public interest, and would greatly further the purposes of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons:—

1. A clause to be inserted in all contracts to the effect that verbal or written agreements made between contractors and employees, whereby an employee may agree to forego in whole or in part any of the rights or privileges intended to be secured to him by any clause in the contract, shall be null and void.

2. A clause to be inserted to the effect that in all questions of dispute arising between contractors and their employees in regard to the rights or privileges intended to be secured to any employee by any clause in the contract, the minister of the department shall have power to decide such questions, and such decision of the minister shall be final.

3. A clause to be inserted compelling contractors to post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction the terms and conditions in their contracts framed for the protection of those in their employ.

4. A clause to be inserted obliging contractors to keep a record in books to be kept for the purpose, of payments made to workmen in their employ, such books to be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the government at any time that it may seem expedient to any minister of the government, and in particular the Minister of Labour, to have the same inspected.

The following table will show the nature of the investigations which have been made by the fair wage officers of the department during the year ended June 30, 1906, into complaints received at the department, the nature of the claims presented, the department of the government affected, and the disposition made of the several claims.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI., A. R. No. 8.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Aug. 15, '05.	Acton Vale, Que. (P. O. Building).	Public Works.	That complainant, a carpenter, had not been paid by contractor for Public Building at Acton Vale, Que., in accordance with rates specified in Fair Wages Schedule attached to contract.	Complaint investigated by department's officer, who found that complaint was well founded. On Sept. 17, officer's report forwarded to Minister of Public Works with recommendation that contractor be obliged to pay \$16.26 balance found due to complainant. Oct. 18. Letter received from Public Works Department inclosing cheque for \$16.26, which was sent complainant, amount deducted from sums owing the contractor.
Nov. 4, '05.	Winnipeg, Man. (Immigration Hall).	"	That contractor for new Immigration Hall paying less than rates called for by Fair Wages Schedule in contract.	Complaint investigated by department's officer, who found complainants unable to substantiate charge made. Department of Public Works notified that further action unnecessary.
Dec. 8, '05.	Vancouver, B.C. (P. O. Building).	"	That contractor for P. O. Building was employing Aliens (2) one as a time-keeper and the other as foreman stonecutter.	Investigation by department showed that the clause prohibiting the employment of aliens on work had not been violated. Contractor undertook to see that the 'Alien Labour' clause was strictly complied with.
Dec. 16, '05.	West Arichat, N.S. (Breakwater).	"	That complainant had been paid less than the current rates in the locality.	Complaint investigated by fair wages officer of department whose report showed that the work was not being done under contract, but by the day under the supervision of the Public Works Department resident engineer, no further action was necessary.
Feb. 2, '06.	Toronto, Ont. (Custom-house Building).	"	That contractor was employing carpenters to work at iron studs partition.	Complaint investigated by department's officer, who found complaint well founded and recommended that the contractor be instructed to employ wood, wire and metal lathers to execute work of that character in future, which was required.
Feb. 24, '06.	Richibucto, N.B. (Breakwater).	"	That the rate of wages for labourers as set forth in the fair wages schedule was too high (viz., \$1.40 per day). The current rate being \$1.25 per day.	(Complaint of contractor investigated by officer of the department who reported that during the time which had elapsed between the preparation of fair wages schedule and the awarding of the contract to complainant, rates of wages for labourers at Richibucto had decreased to \$1.25 per day. Recommendation made to Public Works Department that schedule be altered accordingly. Investigation held by officer of the department who found that 10 complaints were well founded. The contractors were instructed to make good the difference to the 10 complainants, which they did, the sum amounting in all to \$101.95. Contractors also obliged to adhere strictly to the rates set forth in the schedule.
Mar. 16, '06.	Winnipeg, Man. (Immigration Hall).	"	That contractor was not paying rate of wages set forth in Fair Wages Schedule, viz., 25 cts. per hour to plasterer's labourers, but was paying at the rate of 22 cts. per hour. Claim made for difference due.	Investigation not completed at end of fiscal year.
May 17, '06.	Quebec, Que. (Basin Louise Extension).	"	That contractor not paying complainant rate called for by fair wage schedule in contract, viz., \$2.75 per day of 10 hours.	

IV.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT.

The following statement in regard to the Railway Labour Disputes Act, which was passed on July 12, 1903, was made in the last annual report of this department:—* ‘It was believed that the measure, providing, as it did, the machinery whereby a public inquiry might be made under oath as to the causes underlying any difference between a railway company and any of its employees, with a view to bringing about an adjustment of these differences, the mere existence of the measure would of itself be a means of averting strikes and lockouts on the railways of the Dominion. That the expectation of parliament in this regard has been thus far realized is well evidenced from the fact that since the passing of the Act (now two years ago) there has not been a single strike on any of the railroads of the Dominion of such a nature as to seriously affect transportation.’

It is gratifying to be able to report that the experience of the past year has only helped to confirm the view expressed in this statement as to the probable effect of the passing of the Railway Labour Disputes Act. Notwithstanding that another year has been added, the statement that since the passing of the Act there has not been a single strike on any of the railroads of the Dominion of such a nature as to seriously affect transportation, still remains true.

During the year 1904-5, there was occasion to apply the provisions of the Act to a threatened strike of telegraphers on the Grand Trunk Railway, and in that case the Act proved effective as a means of preventing a threatened strike. During the past year there has happily been no necessity of applying the Act even in the case of a threatened strike. One request was received from a number of machinists on strike in the shops in Stratford for the application of the provisions of the Act to that strike. Investigation showed, however, that the strike was not of a nature as to seriously affect transportation, and the parties themselves moreover, were agreed that it was better the difficulty should be dealt with under the Conciliation Act than under this particular measure. A reference to the application of the provisions of the Conciliation Act to the machinists' strike is contained elsewhere in this report in the chapter dealing with conciliation and arbitration.

* See Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1905, page 63.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

V.—THE PROTECTION OF LABOUR TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway being one of the most important, if not the most important, industrial undertaking in which the government of Canada has been concerned for many years, it became essential in the interests of labour that adequate provision should be made to protect the interests of the thousands of workmen to be employed in connection with this work, which is likely to be in course of construction for some six or seven years to come. Accordingly, at the time the measure was being considered in parliament, its progress was watched by the Department of Labour, and the interests of labour safeguarded in the House of Commons by the minister of the department. Since the measure has become law it has become an important duty to see that such measures in the interests of labour as the Act contains, or as may be contained in other Acts of parliament, applicable to this particular work, are strictly complied with.

The following account of the contracts awarded during the past fiscal year in connection with the construction of this work and of the conditions which they contain for the protection of labour, will indicate the extent to which the wishes of parliament in the important matter of protecting the labour interests have been complied with.

On February 1, the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway advertised for tenders for the construction of the first sections of the railway to be built by the Commission. The advertisement stated that the tenders would be received at the office of the Commissioners, Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, March 12, 1906. The construction work for which the tenders were called comprised the building of a portion of the Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg to Peninsula Crossing, near the junction point of the Fort William Branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a distance of about 245 miles, and also the building of a portion of the road from the Quebec Bridge, in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, to a point near La Tuque, a distance of about 150 miles. Tenders were also asked for the building of a steel viaduct, about 3,000 feet long, across the Cap Rouge valley, in the vicinity of the city of Quebec.

In the advertisements for tenders attention was called to the following clauses in the form of contract, which were inserted by the Commissioners with a view to protecting the interests of the workingmen to be employed on construction work, as well as the interests of Canadian industry generally:—

‘All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour for the purposes of the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and, if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the commissioners, whose decision shall be final.

‘This agreement is subject to the regulations now in force, or which may at any time hereafter be in force during the construction of the works hereby contracted for, made under the authority of the Department of Labour and which are, or shall be applicable to such works.

‘The contractor shall, in connection with the whole of the said work, as far as practicable, use only material, machinery, plant, supplies and rolling stock manufac-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

tured or produced in Canada, provided the same can be obtained as cheaply and upon as good terms in Canada as elsewhere, having regard to quality and price.'

Besides these conditions in the form of contract to which special attention was called in the advertisements for tenders, there were other conditions equally important, inserted in the contracts themselves, which contractors would be obliged to comply with. These conditions are as follows:—

'The contractor shall promptly pay for all labour, services and material, in or about the construction of the work, and all payments for such purpose shall be made by the contractor at least as often as payments are made by the commissioners to the contractor, and in the event of failure of the contractor at any time to do so, the commissioners may retain from all moneys due or to become due to the contractor such amount of money as the chief engineer may deem sufficient to make such payments. If the engineer reports that there is reason to fear that any such payments will not be promptly made by the contractor, the commissioners may pay for any such labour, services and material, from any date to any date, and to any amount which may be payable, and may charge the same to the contractor, and the contractor covenants with the commissioners to repay at once all and every sum so paid. Before final settlement is made between the parties hereto for work done and materials furnished under the contract, the contractors shall and will produce and furnish evidence satisfactory to the commissioners that the said work and any other property of the commissioners upon which said work may have been constructed and all structures are free and clear from all liens for labour, workmanship, materials or otherwise, and that no claim then exists in respect of which a lien upon the said work or property of the commissioners could or might attach. And the contractor shall protect and hold harmless the commissioners and all their property from any and all kinds of liens accruing from labour and services performed and material furnished, or otherwise, and any of the same, in or about the said work.

'The contractor shall not bring or permit to be brought anywhere on or near the said work any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, and if any foreman, labourer or other employee or contractor, in the opinion of the engineer, be intemperate, disorderly, incompetent, wilfully negligent or dishonest in the performance of his duties, he shall, on the direction of the engineer, be forthwith discharged, and the contractor shall not employ or permit to remain upon the work any person who shall have been discharged from the said work for any or all of the said causes.

'All the works carried on under this agreement shall be subject to the provisions of the Act respecting the Preservation of Health on Public Works, and to all regulations made or to be hereafter made pursuant to the said Act, or by any other lawful authority, and applicable to such works, and to any regulations which may be adopted by the commissioners in reference to sanitation or the preservation of health on public works.

'The contractor shall, at his own expense, make adequate arrangements for the medical and sanitary supervision of all his employees, and shall, for that purpose, employ the necessary duly qualified medical practitioners, furnish and provide all necessary medicines, surgical instruments and hospital accommodation, to the satisfaction of the chief engineer.

'The duties of the medical staff shall include not only the attendance on sick or injured men, but the inspection of the sanitary arrangements of all camps, dwellings and works, at least once a month, or oftener, if, in the opinion of the engineer, it is necessary.

'In order to compensate the contractor for such supervision he shall deduct from the wages of every man in his employment in the district or districts in which this contract is situated the sum of —c. per month, or a proportional rate for a less period.*

* This amount is to be fixed by the parties at the time the contract is signed.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

'It shall be optional on the part of the commissioners, should they see fit so to do, to take over the medical and sanitary supervision of all men, camps, dwellings and works, and should they elect so to do, the contractor shall deduct from the wages of all employees, as before stated, the sum of —c. per month, or a proportional rate for a less period,* and shall furnish to the commissioners at the end of each month a full and correct statement of all such deductions, and the commissioners shall subtract the total amount of such deductions from the moneys due or to become due to the contractor on account of estimates for that month.'

The National Transcontinental Railway is being constructed east of Winnipeg by the Commissioners for the Transcontinental Railway, and west of Winnipeg by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Inasmuch as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company receives aid from the government in the construction of this portion of the road the company has been obliged to insert in its contracts conditions securing the payment of fair rates of wages to the workingmen to be employed by contractors, and other conditions for the protection of labour.

The following contracts were awarded by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company up to June 30, 1906:—

Prairie sections.—Portage la Prairie to Touchwood Hills, 275 miles; the McDonald, McMillan Company, Winnipeg, Man. Touchwood Hills to Saskatoon, 140 miles; Canadian White Company, Montreal, Que. Saskatoon to Edmonton, 327 miles, Foley Bros., Larson & Co., North Battleford, Sask.

Lake Superior Branch.—Fort William to Lake Superior Junction, 200 miles; Foley Bros., Larson & Co., Kenora, Ont.

The conditions inserted in these contracts were as follows:—

'All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour whose decision shall be final.

'All the works carried on under this agreement shall be subject to the provisions of any Act respecting the preservation of health on public works and to all regulations made or to be hereafter made pursuant to any such Act, or by any lawful authority and applicable to such works, and to any regulations which may be adopted by the company, in reference to sanitation or the preservation of health on the said work or any part thereof.'

Clauses compelling proper medical and sanitary supervision of construction camps, forbidding the sale or improper use of intoxicating liquors about the work, and requiring the prompt and full payment of all wages claims, are also to be inserted in all contracts let by the company. These clauses are identical in form with those quoted above relating to the same subjects to be inserted in contracts let by the commission, the only difference being the substitution of the word 'Company' for the word 'Commissioners,' where the latter occurs.

The conditions above quoted for the protection of labour, inserted in the form of contract adopted by the commissioners and by the Grand Trunk Pacific Rail-

*This amount is to be fixed by the parties at the time the contract is signed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

way Company, will not only form part of the contracts which have already been awarded or are about to be awarded, but will be inserted in all future contracts which may be awarded for the construction of the railway, either by the commissioners or by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

It will be observed from the foregoing that in the case of all contracts awarded by the commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway the contractors are obliged to pay such rates as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate, then a fair and reasonable rate, and that the agreement is subject to regulations which may at any time be in force during the construction of the work, made under the authority of the Department of Labour, as to the payment of fair or reasonable rates. Similarly the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in connection with contracts awarded by that company for construction of the part of the road which it is building, is also obliged to compel contractors to pay the generally accepted current rates or a fair and reasonable rate.

The commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, in addition to inserting these clauses in their contracts, requested during the year, from the Department of Labour, and subsequently inserted in the contracts fair wages schedules to govern the rates of wages to be paid to the several classes of labour to be employed in connection with the contracts which were awarded by the commissioners during the year. The following is a statement of the schedules prepared in this connection :

It is to be also observed from the foregoing that in the case of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall, in the case of contracts awarded by the commissioners, be determined by the commissioners, whose decision shall be final, and in the case of contracts awarded by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final. Doubtless in the case of a dispute arising in connection with any contract awarded by the commissioners, the Minister of Labour will be asked for a report on the matter, and the commissioners will be guided in their decision by the minister's report. These clauses should, if strictly adhered to in all cases, preclude the possibility of any strike or lockout taking place on the construction of this road through any question of wages or hours, which are likely to be the most important features in any terms or conditions of employment arranged between employers and their men. Without it being so stated, the Department of Labour is thus by reason of these clauses, virtually placed in the position of an official referee in all matters of dispute as to wages or hours of labour, which may arise between contractors and those in their employ, in connection with the construction of this national railway during the years that the work may be in progress.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A. R. No. 9.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule was published.	
1905.		1906.	1906.	\$	Volume.	Page.
Construction of a line of railway	From a point at the north end of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company's bridge in the vicinity of Quebec, Que., to La Tuque, Que.....	March 3..	May...	5,197,257.	VII	196
" ..	From Winnipeg, Man., to Peninsula Crossing, near junction point of Fort William, Ont ..	" 3..	May.....	13,010,399.	VII	196
The erection of a steel viaduct 3,000 ft. long.	Across the Cap Rouge Valley, in the vicinity of Quebec, Que.....	" 3..	May... ..	358,476	VII	196

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

VI.—FALSE REPRESENTATIONS TO INDUCE OR DETER IMMIGRATION—ACTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN REFERENCE THERETO.

In the last annual report of this department an account was given of an important investigation conducted by the Department of Labour during 1904, into the causes which had induced a large number of Italian labourers to come to this country. The investigation was made in the first instance by the Deputy Minister of Labour, who recommended in his report on the subject a further inquiry under Royal Commission. The Honourable the Minister of Labour concurring in the recommendation, had the matter further investigated by Royal Commission. The report of the commissioner fully justified the findings of the deputy minister in his report, which were to the effect that the Italians who had come to this country had been induced to come here by false representations made in Italy through certain employment agencies in the city of Montreal and otherwise.

The account in the annual report also showed that one of the most important results of this investigation was the introduction in the House of Commons of a Bill making it a criminal offence for parties to induce labourers to come to Canada by circulating or communicating false representations as to the opportunities of employment in Canada, or as to the state of the labour market in this country. The Bill referred to was introduced during the latter part of the fiscal year 1904-5. It was assented to, however, only on July 20, during the present fiscal year, at which time it became law. The measure is known as 'An Act respecting false representations to induce or deter immigration' (4-5 Edward VIII., c. 16). It is as follows:—

4-5 EDWARD VII.

CHAPTER 16.

An Act respecting false representation to induce or deter immigration.

[Assented to July 20, 1905.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Every person who does, in Canada, anything for the purpose of causing or procuring the publication or circulation, by advertisement or otherwise, in a country outside of Canada, of false representations as to the opportunities for employment in Canada, or as to the state of the labour market in Canada, intended or adapted to encourage or induce, or to deter or prevent, the immigration into Canada of persons resident in that country, or who does anything in Canada for the purpose of causing or procuring the communication to any resident of such country of any such false representations, shall, if any such false representations are thereafter so published, circulated or communicated, be guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars and not less than fifty dollars for each offence.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The passing of this Act and the publicity given to the whole subject of false representations to induce emigrants to come to this country, occasioned by the investigations of the department and the Royal Commission, as well as the discussion of the subject in parliament, appear to have had a wholesome influence in putting a stop to such practices on the part of persons resident in the Dominion, and in creating a public sentiment which has carefully guarded the interests of labour in this particular. During the past year, however, it became evident that persons desirous of bringing men to this country by falsely representing conditions here, were evading the Canadian Act, by publishing and communicating false representations not in Canada, but abroad. The jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament not extending to offences committed in another country, these persons appear to have found that by leaving the country altogether and operating abroad they could effect their purpose and at the same time escape the penalties of the Canadian law. The matter was brought into prominence through the complaint of a party of British printers, which was drawn up in the form of a memorial to His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, and to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in which it was stated that they had been induced to emigrate from Great Britain to Winnipeg, Canada, through false representations made to them while in England as to opportunities of employment in this country, in particular, that they were led to believe they were to receive new positions, with a two years guarantee of employment under favourable conditions, whereas they had in reality been brought to Canada to take the places of printers on strike. In a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, the memorial of the British printers was referred to the Canadian ministers for consideration and report. The following is a copy of the despatch here referred to :—

The Secretary of State to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET, February 21, 1906.

MY LORD,—With reference to my predecessor's telegram of October 15 last, and to yours in reply of the 20th idem, I have the honour to forward, to be laid before your ministers, copy of a petition which has been addressed to the King by a number of printers who were recently induced to emigrate from this country to Canada by Mr. C. Brunning.

2. I shall be obliged if you will cause the petitioners to be informed that their petition was duly received by the King ; that His Majesty has been pleased to command me, in the first instance, to refer it to your ministers for report, and that I have no doubt that it will receive their careful consideration.

3. A similar memorial has been addressed to the Prime Minister also, and I shall be glad if its receipt can be acknowledged at the same time.

4. I inclose also a copy of a correspondence with the Emigrants' Information Office on the subject of the complaint of these men. If the statements made in the petition are correct, a serious injustice would appear to have been done. In any case you will agree that the matter calls for careful investigation, and that if the complaint is well founded, everything possible should be done to secure redress for the petitioners.

5. You will, of course, not fail to draw the attention of your ministers to the last paragraph of the letter from the Emigrants' Information Office.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

A communication was also sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a legal firm in Winnipeg, inclosing a copy of a statement by the master printers of Winnipeg, in reply to the allegations of the British printers, which statement was also referred by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Canadian ministers for consideration and report. The matter was referred by the Privy Council of Canada to the Department of Labour on March 10, and by direction of the Minister of Labour, a full investigation was made into the complaints of the printers by the deputy minister of the department, who made a personal investigation into the matter at Winnipeg on the 19th, 20th and 21st of March, and presented a full report to the minister on the 31st. The statement of the master printers of Winnipeg was also dealt with in this report.

The report set forth in detail the several representations made by the party of British printers, most of which were found to have been correct. The finding in the report in this connection was that one Brunning had been sent to London as the agent of certain master printers in Winnipeg, whose employees were on strike; that he was paid for so doing, and that the express purpose of his mission was to bring out men to fill the places of the men on strike; that Brunning deliberately and intentionally misrepresented the facts to the men whom he induced to come to Canada, or to most of them, by representing that they were brought to Canada to fill positions which the growth of the printing trade in the west had created, and which they could fill in an honourable way, also by carefully concealing, as well as denying, the existence of any strike in Winnipeg, or any intention on his part to have them act as strike breakers, whereas he knew all the time of the existence of the Winnipeg strike, and had, as the chief object of his mission, the securing of men to fill the places of Canadian workmen on strike; moreover, that he misrepresented the true facts in advertising himself, whether intentionally or unintentionally, as the agent of the Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade, when, according to the declared resolution of that board, he was not their agent; and also in giving, in the name of that body, a two years' or permanent guarantee of work to each of the persons he engaged, which purported to be a genuine agreement, but which is admitted by the parties in whose name it was given, not to be worth the paper it was written upon.

Speaking of the serious nature of these offences and their possible evil effects, the report stated:—

Too much importance cannot be attached to the serious nature of the fraudulent practices to which the English printers have directed the attention of the public authorities, or to the possible consequences which may follow a continuation of such practices. A strike presents a situation serious enough of itself, without that situation being aggravated through any concealment of facts or false representations which may draw innocent third parties into the conflict, subjecting them to opprobrium which is undeserved, and arousing feelings of antagonism to fellow-workmen in other parts of the empire, where there should be only the most cordial relationships. Canadian workingmen are not complaining, in this connection, against men being employed to take their places while on strike; this is an alternative they are obliged to face once they declare a strike; they are asking only that in such a situation a sense of fair play shall prevail, and that neither party shall profit at the expense of the other through practices which place innocent third parties in a false position. If a man wishes to take a place which has been rendered vacant through another going out on strike, he has a perfect right to do so. In view, however, of the

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

possible consequences of such action on his part, it is in justice to him that he should understand the circumstances of his hiring in this connection. It is also due to the workingmen of Canada, and in the public interest, that a feeling of antagonism should not be engendered towards British workingmen through advantage being taken of their ignorance of the true condition of affairs, to induce them to come to this country to fill a position which they would not be prepared to occupy were they in possession of the true facts. It is also due to Canada itself, and in particular to its immigration interests in Great Britain, that no suspicion should be cast upon representations made in Great Britain for the purpose of furthering emigration to this country.

The report concluded by recommending that the attention of the home government be directed to the advisability of having legislation enacted in Great Britain similar to the Act passed in Canada during 1905, respecting false representations to induce or deter immigration. This recommendation was in the following words:—

The parliament of Canada last year passed an ‘Act respecting false representations to induce or deter immigration.’ (4-5 Edward VII., chapter 16.) This Act was passed with a view of preventing just such fraudulent representations as the British printers complain of. It is, however, of necessity, limited in its application to persons residing in this country. The purpose of parliament in this legislation might, it seems to me, be rendered more effective if an Act similar to the Canadian Act respecting false representations in regard to the condition of the labour market in Canada were passed by the British parliament, and which would be applicable to persons resident, either temporarily or permanently, in the British Isles. Such a statute in Great Britain would enable prosecutions to be summarily commenced there, and the guilty party to be apprehended before innocent third parties were made the victims of fraudulent or false representations, and an injustice done to other parties in this country. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the attention of the home government be directed to this matter, with a view to having such legislation enacted in Great Britain as will further the intention of the Canadian parliament in the passing of this Act.

The report of the Deputy Minister of Labour was referred by the Minister of Labour to the Privy Council, with the recommendation that a copy of the report be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that the attention of His Majesty's ministers in Great Britain be drawn to the paragraph respecting the advisability of enacting legislation in Great Britain for the purpose of preventing false representations in that country, to induce or deter emigration to Canada. The committee of the Privy Council concurred in the report of the Minister of Labour, and advised that a copy of the report of the committee should be forwarded, together with the report of the deputy minister, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. A copy of the approved minute of the Privy Council on this matter was forwarded on April 18, by His Excellency the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The following is a copy of the despatch sent by His Excellency, and of the approved minute of council inclosed therewith:—

The Governor General to the Secretary of State.

(Received May 2, 1906.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, April 18, 1906.

MY LORD,—In reply to Your Lordship's despatch of February 21 last, in regard to complaints made by certain printers who were induced to emigrate to Canada from

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

the United Kingdom by the representations of Mr. C. Brunning, I have the honour to inclose a copy of an approved minute of the Privy Council, submitting a report from the Deputy Minister of Labour, in which he embodies the results of an investigation made by him at Winnipeg into the subject matter of the complaints referred to.

Your Lordship will observe that this report fully justifies the complaint of the printers, who, it finds, were induced to come to this country by false and fraudulent representations.

Your Lordship will also note that as the scope of the Dominion Act, chapter 16 of 1905, is restricted to offences committed in Canada, Mr. Brunning appears not to have rendered himself liable to any penalty under that Act.

It is suggested, however, that a remedy to meet future cases of a similar character might be provided by Imperial legislation analogous to the Dominion Act.

I have, &c.,

GREY.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council,
approved by the Governor General on April 5, 1906.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated February 21, 1906, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with regard to the efforts made to induce the emigration of compositors, printers, and linotype operators to Winnipeg, and containing a copy of a petition addressed to His Majesty the King and to the Prime Minister of Great Britain by a number of printers recently induced to emigrate from England to Canada by Mr. Charles Brunning.

The Minister of Labour, to whom the said despatch was referred, reports that he has caused the matter of the said petition to be carefully investigated by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Deputy Minister of Labour, whose report thereon he submits herewith.

The minister is of the opinion that an Act passed by the British parliament, with a view to prevent false representations in the United Kingdom to induce or deter emigration to Canada similar to the Canadian Act (4-5 Edward VII., chapter 16) would prove a means of preventing such false representations as are complained of by the British printers in their petition, and would be in the interest of the people of this country as well as of Great Britain.

The minister recommends that a copy of this report be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that the attention of His Majesty's ministers in Great Britain be drawn to the above paragraph respecting the advisability of enacting legislation in Great Britain for the purpose of preventing false representations in that country to induce or deter emigration to Canada.

The committee, concurring in the foregoing, advise that His Excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof and of the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour hereto attached, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

On May 16, the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledged the receipt of the despatch of the Governor General forwarding the approved minute of the Privy Council of Canada, together with the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour, and requested His Excellency to assure his ministers that their suggestion that a remedy to meet future cases of a similar character might be provided by Imperial legislation would receive the careful consideration of His Majesty's government. The following is a copy of this despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The Secretary of State to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET, May 16, 1906.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th ultimo, forwarding a report from the Deputy Minister of Labour with regard to the complaints made by certain printers who were induced to emigrate to Canada from the United Kingdom by the representations of Mr. C. Brunning.

2. I have to request you to thank your ministers for the action which they have taken in the matter, and to assure them that their suggestion that a remedy to meet future cases of a similar character might be provided by Imperial legislation will receive the careful consideration of His Majesty's government.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN.

During the month of May, the subject of false representations to induce workingmen to come to Canada came up for discussion in the House of Commons. The matter was brought up in debate on May 9* on a resolution moved by Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., to obtain the co-operation of the parliament of Great Britain in the enactment of legislation of a kind similar to that passed by the parliament of Canada during 1905, respecting false representations to induce or deter emigration to Canada. The resolution was as follows:—

‘That whereas it appears that during recent years numbers of persons have been induced to come, or deterred from coming, to Canada from Great Britain and Ireland through false representations made to them in the United Kingdom as to the condition of the labour market in Canada;

And whereas, by the passing of an Act respecting false representations to induce or deter immigration to Canada (4-5 Edward VII., chapter 16), this parliament has declared that legislation to prevent such false representations is necessary and desirable;

And whereas, it appears that the purposes of parliament in passing the Act (4-5 Edward VII., chapter 16) would be furthered by the passing of similar legislation by the parliament of Great Britain;

That the parliament of Canada believes it is in the interest of British subjects, both in the United Kingdom and Canada, such legislation should be considered favourably by the British parliament.

That this resolution be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that such action may be taken thereon as His Majesty's advisers may deem meet.’

A copy of this resolution together with the debate upon the same in the House of Commons, was forwarded by His Excellency the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a despatch on May 17, in which despatch His Excellency drew special attention to the speeches of the Minister of Labour and the leader of the opposition, pointing out that these gentlemen, representing two sides of the House, were united in the view that it was desirable in the interests of the people of the United Kingdom no less than in those of the people of Canada, that legislation should be enacted in the United Kingdom in order that such cases might be dealt with, and that until some such legislation was provided it would appear that persons who made false representations might be exempt from any penalty. The following is a copy of this despatch:—

* See House of Commons Debates, May 9, 1906, pp. 2952, 2971.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, May 17, 1906.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch of April 18 last, on the subject of complaints made by certain printers who were induced to emigrate to this country from the United Kingdom by false and fraudulent representations of Mr. C. Brunning, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a debate which took place in the House of Commons here on the 9th instant.

I would beg leave to draw Your Lordship's special attention to the speeches made by the Minister of Labour (The Honourable A. B. Aylesworth) and the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden). You will observe that these gentlemen, representing the two sides of the House, are united in the view that it is desirable, in the interests of the people of the United Kingdom no less than in those of the people of Canada, that legislation should be enacted in the United Kingdom, in order that such cases can be dealt with. The scope of the Dominion Act, chapter 16 of 1905, under which they could be prosecuted in Canada, is restricted to offences committed in this country.

Until such legislation is provided, men like Mr. Brunning would appear to be exempt from any penalty for fraudulent representations.

I have, &c.,

GREY.

The debate on the resolution was not concluded on the date on which the resolution was moved, but on motion of the Prime Minister it was passed with the concurrence of both sides of the House, without further debate, before the close of the session.

The matter being thus pressed upon the attention of the Home government, a carefully prepared *white paper*, setting forth the correspondence relating to the complaint of the printers who were induced to emigrate to Canada by false representations, was presented to both Houses of the Imperial parliament during the month of June. In this correspondence the statements of the Winnipeg printers and the master printers of Winnipeg, the several despatches between the Colonial Office and the Governor General, the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour, the resolution introduced in the House of Commons in Canada, and the debate in the House upon the same, were all set forth at length. One important step taken by the Home government, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as a result of the disclosures and correspondence which had taken place between the two governments, was to adopt the policy of setting on foot inquiries, whenever the attention of the Emigrants' Information Office was directed to a request for a large number of skilled artisans, to ascertain whether the demand was in consequence of a labour dispute, and if it was found that such was the case, to issue a public warning. The adoption of this practice has resulted in a considerable correspondence between the Emigrants' Information Office in Great Britain, and the Department of Labour, in regard to the existence of strikes in this country. It is also interesting to note, in this connection, from the correspondence which has been published by the British government, that the statistical table on strikes and lockouts in Canada, published each month in the *Labour Gazette* of this department, has been of assistance to the Emigrants' Information Office in enabling that office to give information to parties as to the existence of strikes in the Dominion.

In addition to the attention which has been given officially to this matter of false representations to induce persons to come to Canada, or to deter them from coming,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

which is here set forth, it is important to note that the matter has also received much attention from labour organizations throughout the Dominion, many of which, and in particular the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, have passed important resolutions in regard thereto. The subject has also received much attention in the press. It is not without reason, therefore, that in view of the publicity that the matter has received, and the representations made by the Canadian government to the Home government, hope may be entertained that the British parliament will, in the near future, meet the wishes of the Canadian government in this matter, by enacting such legislation as will effectively stop false representations being made in Great Britain and Ireland in regard to the conditions of labour and of the labour market in this country.

VII.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ALIEN LABOUR LAWS.

In the annual report of the department for the years 1904-1905, an account was given at page 84, of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company. The nature of the commission and the findings of the commissioner were set forth, as well as the subsequent proceedings of the department in the matter.

The commissioner found that the provisions of the Act had been violated by the company, and steps were taken to deport certain of the persons in the employ of the company who had been brought to Canada under contract from the United States. Pending their arrest for the purpose of deportation, certain of the parties obtained writs of habeas corpus, which obliged the Commissioner of the Dominion Police, who had made the arrests, to produce the persons in his custody before Mr. Justice Anglin, at Toronto, and to state the reasons for their detention. Upon this being done, Messrs. J. S. Robinson and J. B. Mackenzie, counsel for the prisoners, moved for orders for their discharge from custody, and Mr. Shepley, K.C., for the Attorney General, showed cause against the motions.

The argument was heard at Toronto on June 9 and 10. At the conclusion of the argument Mr. Justice Anglin reserved his decision, which was subsequently rendered on June 16. The court held that certain clauses of the Act of the Dominion parliament (60-61 Vic., chap. 11, as amended by 1 Edward VII., chap. 13) 'to restrict the importation and employment of aliens' were beyond the powers of the Dominion parliament to pass, for the reason that, in compelling the return of such aliens to the United States it had authorized certain acts to be done beyond the territorial limits of Canada, this being an exercise of jurisdiction which could only be, but had not been, conferred on the Dominion parliament by the parliament of Great Britain.

On June 26, the view of the government in reference to the judgment pronounced by Mr. Justice Anglin was given in the House of Commons by the Honourable the Minister of Justice, who stated that some of the provisions of the Alien Labour Law had been declared *ultra vires*, that the government did not agree with that judgment, and that it was the government's intention to apply to the Privy Council for leave to appeal.

During July of the past fiscal year the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., at that time Solicitor General of Canada, went to England to make application on behalf of the government of Canada to the Privy Council of Great Britain for special leave to appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Anglin. The argument of the Solicitor General was heard by their Lordships and the application granted. The appeal was then brought by the Attorney General of Canada and the case for the Dominion argued before the Privy Council during the month of June, by Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. G. F. Shepley, K.C., who had represented the Dominion Government in the case before Mr. Justice Anglin, being also present. Their Lord-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

ships' decision, reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Anglin.* It has, therefore, been shown by the highest judicial authority, that the clauses in the alien labour law, which Mr. Justice Anglin held were *ultra vires*, are as a matter of fact, *intra vires*, and the law therefore now stands as originally passed by parliament, subject only to such modifications or additions as may have been made by amendments to the original Act.

The proceedings in the Pêre Marquette case, the judgment of Mr. Justice Anglin, and the appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, were all carefully watched by the department. They were also the occasion of a considerable amount of correspondence by the department throughout the year.

In the local courts there were a number of cases brought under the Act, and several convictions made. In a number of the convictions the department was the means of securing to the persons, who had laid the information as to the law having been violated, fifty per cent of the fines imposed as a penalty for the violation of the Act. The department also supplied during the year, to a large number of persons, particulars as to the provisions of the alien labour law and the method of taking proceedings under the Act. There is reason to believe, that through informing parties of the provisions of the law and their liability in the event of the provisions being violated, the department was successful in many cases in preventing infringements of the Act.

* This decision was rendered on July 30, 1906.

VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1901 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

During the fiscal year 1905-6 there were 130 trade disputes in Canada, involving not less than 6 persons and lasting not less than 24 hours. Of these, 9 commenced before the beginning of the fiscal year. Compared with the previous fiscal year there were 40 more disputes in existence. About 518 firms and 13,363 workpeople were directly involved in these disputes, and 5,150 workpeople were indirectly affected, making a total of 518 firms and 18,513 people involved directly and indirectly during the year. The loss of time to workpeople amounted approximately to 343,800 working days, an increase of 124,700 compared with the previous fiscal year.

NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The number and magnitude of trade disputes by months are illustrated by the following table, which shows that out of 120 disputes which began during the fiscal year, 77 involved less than 100 workpeople, and that only 4 affected over 1,000 employees.

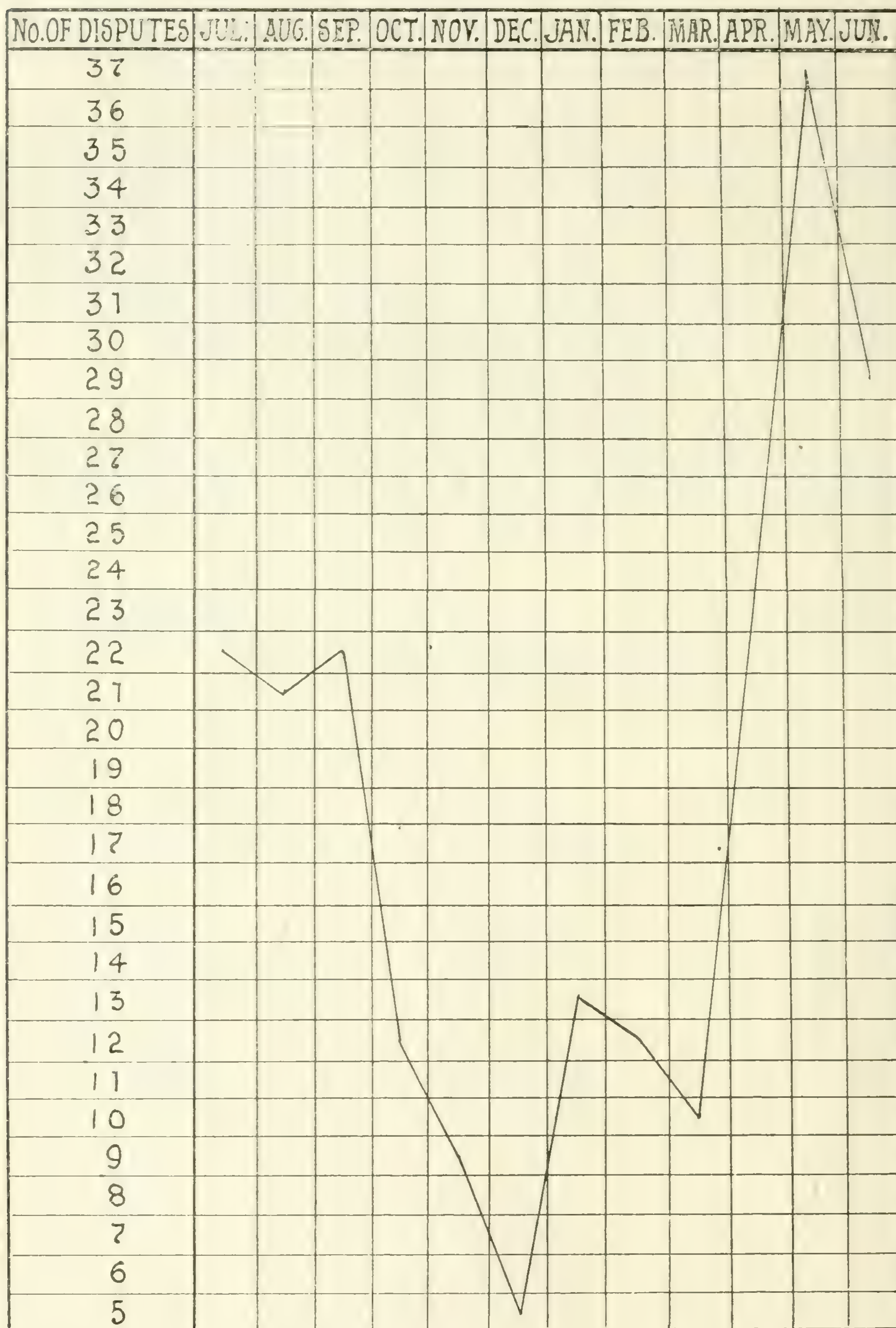
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A. R. No. 10.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Magnitude.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	
2,000 and over.													
1,000 to 2,000	1	1	1								1		4
500 to 1,000	1				1			1	1				4
300 to 500		1	2						1			1	5
200 to 300	1		2			1			1	1	6	2	14
100 to 200	3	2	2		1		1	1		1	2	3	16
50 to 100	2	1	1	1	1		3	1	3	4	7	3	27
25 to 50	1	1	1	2		1	4	2	1	3	5	2	23
6 to 25	4	2				2	4	1	1	4	7	3	28
Total	13	8	9	3	3	4	12	6	8	13	28	14	121

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL CHART VI., A. R., No. 1.

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA EACH MONTH.
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

The above table and chart, illustrative of the total number of trade disputes by months, show that there were more disputes during May than in any other month.

With regard to establishments directly affected by trade disputes, the greatest number was in the month of May, 1906, when 180 were involved, and in the month of June, when 75 were affected. Next in order were the months of April, when there were 65, July, 1905, when there were 50, and September, when there were 48 affected. In the remaining months there were comparatively few. The following table shows the number of firms involved, according to the months in which the disputes began:--

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 11.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRMS OR ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Months.	NUMBER OF FIRMS AFFECTED.		Total.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
July	50	.....	50
August.. ..	14	2	16
September ..	48	.....	48
October....	4	.....	4
November.. .	12	5	17
December.. .	7	.....	7
January.	27	.....	27
February.. .	6	.....	6
March	13	1	14
April..	65	.....	65
May	180	28	208
June	75	.....	75
Total..	501	36	537

With regard to the number of workpeople involved, the greatest number was in the month of May, when 3,230 were directly, and 300 were indirectly affected by new disputes. The following table shows the number of workpeople involved in each month during the year.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 12.

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA
BY MONTHS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1906.

Month.	NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.		Total.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
July.....	735	1,776	2,511
August.....	1,727	530	2,257
September.....	2,085	1,250	3,335
October.....	100	.....	100
November.....	1,059	20	1,079
December.....	273	6	279
January.....	540	4	544
February.....	298	550	848
March.....	1,387	364	1,751
April.....	770	.....	770
May.....	3,230	300	3,530
June.....	1,159	350	1,209
Total.....	13,363	5,150	18,513

The loss of time through trade disputes during the last fiscal year, which amounted approximately to 343,800 working days, was distributed as follows among the different months:—

LOSS IN WORKING DAYS.

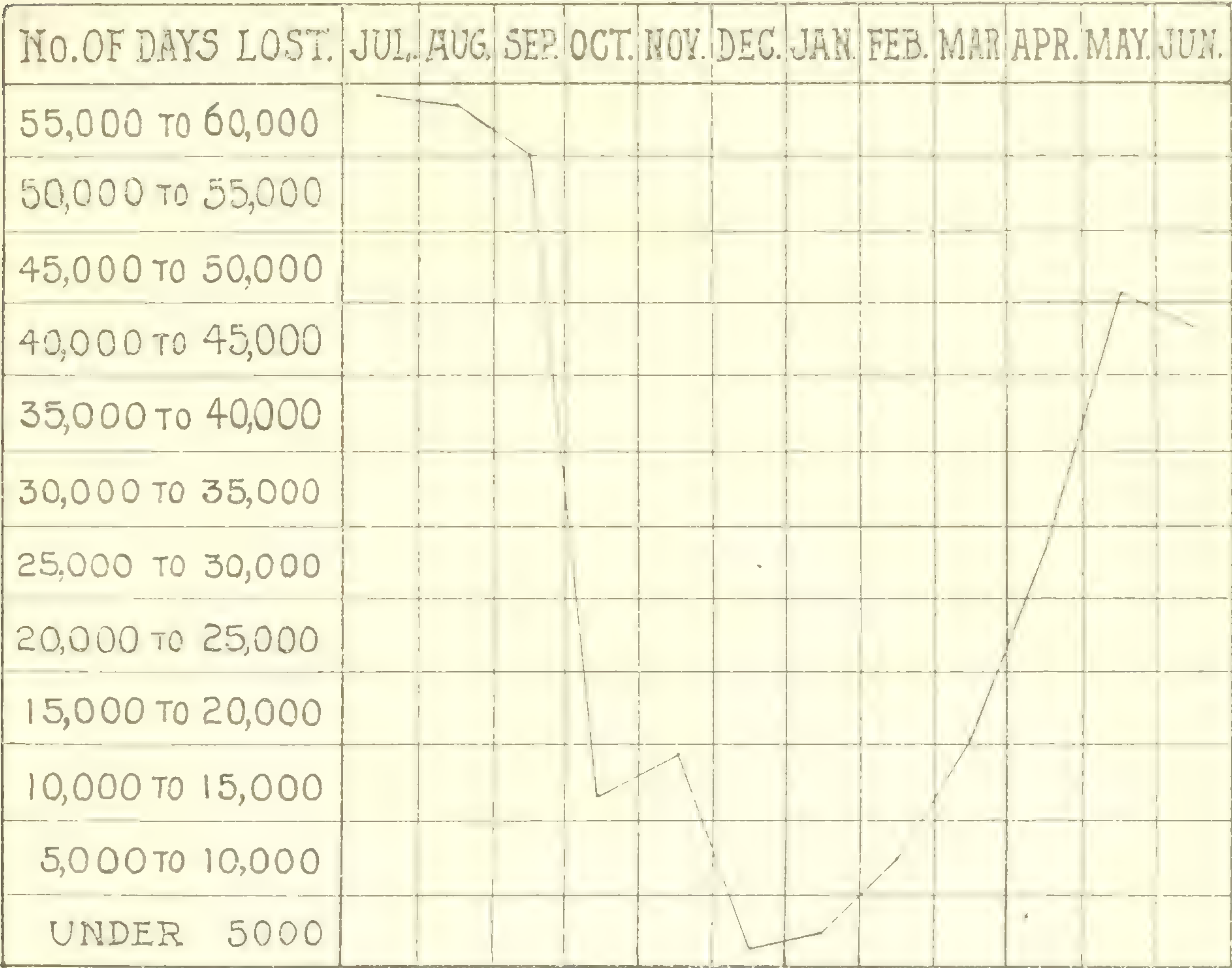
July.....	59,595
August.....	59,020
September.....	54,920
October.....	11,570
November.....	14,570
December.....	786
January.....	2,550
February.....	7,750
March.....	20,200
April.....	28,950
May.....	45,675
June.....	38,215
Total.....	343,801

The following chart also illustrates, by months, the loss of time occasioned by trade disputes during the year:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL CHART VI., V. A. R., No. 2.

CHART SHOWING BY MONTHS NUMBER OF DAYS LOST BY WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.



DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

Out of the total of 121 disputes 54 were in the provinces of Ontario and 24 in Quebec. No disputes occurred in the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R., No. 13.

TABLE SHOWING, BY PROVINCES, TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES.													
Provinces.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	Total
Nova Scotia.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	8
Prince Edward Island..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	10
Quebec.....	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	2	24
Ontario.....	7	3	2	...	1	1	6	4	2	8	13	7	54
Manitoba.....	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	8
Saskatchewan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alberta.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	8
British Columbia.....	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	9
Total.....	13	8	9	3	3	4	12	6	8	13	28	14	121

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO TRADES AFFECTED.

Out of the 121 disputes which began during the fiscal year, 30 took place in the building trades, a larger number than in any other branch of industry. There were 15 disputes each in the metal working and clothing industries, 13 in mining and 10 in printing and bookbinding. The following table indicates the number of disputes in each:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 14.

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES THE NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	Total
Agriculture.....			2										2
Fishing.....													
Lumbering.....										1		1	2
Mining.....	4	1	2				1		2	1	2		13
Building ..	2	3	1	2	1		3		4	3	10	1	30
Metalworking.....	3	1						2	1	1	4	3	15
Woodworking.....								1		1	1	1	4
Textile.....										1	2	1	4
Clothing.....	1	1	1	1	1	3		3			3	1	15
Food and tobacco preparation.							1			2	2	1	6
Leather.....											1		1
Printing and bookbinding...	1	2	1			1	5						10
Transport.....			1		1		1		1	1	2		7
Unskilled.....			1							3		3	7
Miscellaneous.....	2						1					2	5
Total.....	13	8	9	3	3	4	12	6	8	13	28	14	121

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The principal causes of disputes during the year were demands for higher wages, this question having been involved in 56 cases, in 44 of which it was the only cause. The next principal cause was the objection to the employment of particular persons, 17 strikes having taken place on this account. Of this number 11 had reference to the persons objected to not being members of a union. Classification of the causes of disputes is given in the following table:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI., A.R. No. 15.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Causes.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
For increase in wages.....	6	2	3		2		1	1	1	8	12	8	44
Against reduction in wages..			1			1							2
For decrease in hours.....	1		1				1			2	1	1	7
For increase in wages and decrease in hours				1							2	1	4
For increase in wages and against employment of apprentices							1						1
Against new piecework prices							1						1
For increase in wages and union shop.....								1					1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906—*Concluded.*

Causes.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	Total
Against increase in hours.....							1						1
Against method of payment.....		1				1						1	3
Against employment of particular persons.....	2	2	2	1			1	2	2	1	4		17
Against discharge of employees.....	3	1				1	3				1		9
For recognition of union.....											3		3
Against conditions of employment.....	1		1			1	1		1	1			6
For union shop.....								1					1
Against discharge of employees and for recognition of union.....												1	1
For recognition of union and higher wages.....								1			1		2
For increase in wages and other changes.....									2	1	1		4
For decrease in hours and change in method of payment.....									1				1
Sympathetic.....									1				1
Against individual agreements.....												1	1
Unclassified.....							2				3	1	6
Total.....	13	6	8	2	2	4	12	6	8	13	28	14	121

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Of the 116 disputes which were terminated 55 were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, 27 by the employment of other workpeople in the places of the strikers, and 19 by the resumption of work without negotiations. Five disputes were settled by conciliation, four of which were terminated by the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour. In the following table the methods of settlement are given by months:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A R. No. 16.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Method.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	Total
Arbitration													
Conciliation	1		1							1		2	5
Negotiations between parties concerned	4	6	3	2	2	3	5	3		7	11	9	55
Replacement of strikers	1	1	3	4	6	1	1	1		3	3	3	27
Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.	2	1	2				2	5		1	5	3	19
Demand of strikers granted without negotiations ...	1		3						1		1		6
Work resumed, employer not involved.....											1		1
Work resumed pending settlement by arbitration									2				2
Unknown			1										1
Total	9	8	13	6	8	4	8	9	3	12	19	17	116

Out of the 116 disputes which were terminated during the fiscal year, 48 resulted in favour of the employers and 37 in favour of the employees, while in 18 cases compromises were effected. The following table shows, according to the months in which they were terminated, the results of the disputes:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 17.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH TERMINATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Result.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												Total
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	
In favour of employers.....	4	2	3	4	7	1	3	6	1	4	6	7	48
In favour of employees	2	4	4	..	1	2	3	2	.....	4	11	4	37
Compromise	1	..	3	2	..	1	1	..	.....	3	2	5	18
Indefinite, unsettled or terms unknown.	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	11
Strikers partially successful..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Total	9	8	13	6	8	4	8	9	3	12	19	17	116

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

The following tables, based upon the statistical returns relating to strikes and lockouts during the calendar year 1905 and similar returns for the preceding four years, afford opportunity for an interesting comparison of the total number and magnitude of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the first half of the present decade, together with a comparison of the causes and results of these industrial disputes, as well as the method of their settlement.

There were only 87 disputes in existence in Canada during the calendar year 1905, as compared with 103 in 1904 and 160 in 1903. The only locality in which severe industrial depression was felt through this cause was Nanaimo, B.C. The extent and duration of the strike at Nanaimo was such, however, as to cause the numbers affected and the loss in working days to be greater during 1905 than during the preceding year, though the actual number of strikes was less. Approximately, 16,127 workpeople were involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes in 1905, compared with 15,665 in 1904. The loss of time during 1905 to employees through trade disputes amounted to approximately 284,140 working days, a slight increase compared with 1904, in which there was a loss of approximately 278,956 working days.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 18.TABLE SHOWING, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES, NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DIS-
PUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
Agriculture					2	2
Building	14	28	44	29	19	134
Metal	23	31	17	16	13	100
Woodworking.....	4	10	9	3	2	28
Textile.....	6	1	5	3	1	16
Clothing	10	9	11	12	11	53
Food and tobacco preparation	9	10	6	11	4	40
Leather.....	1	3	4	1		9
Printing and bookbinding	2	3	3	5	7	20
Transport.....	4	4	18	2	4	32
Longshoremen	5	4	4		1	14
Mining	5	3	9	6	12	35
Fishing	2	1	1	2		6
Unskilled.....	11	6	9	3	2	31
Miscellaneous.....	8	10	20	10	9	57
Total.....	104	123	160	103	87	577

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 19.TABLE SHOWING, BY MONTHS, NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA,
DURING 1901 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

Months.	Number of Disputes.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
January.....	7	8	6	9	6	36
February.....	3	5	12	5	4	29
March.....	13	12	22	9	6	62
April.....	12	20	23	20	8	83
May.....	7	27	29	23	11	97
June.....	23	18	23	9	12	85
July.....	14	7	15	6	13	55
August.....	5	6	11	6	8	36
September.....	5	9	7	3	9	33
October.....	5	4	6	8	3	26
November.....	7	7	3	2	3	22
December.....	3		3	3	4	13
Total....	104	123	160	103	87	577

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 20.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
For increase in wages.....	48	54	60	36	30	128
Against reduction in wages.	10	7	7	7	8	39
For decrease in hours	1	7	8	3	3	22
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	5	14	18	8	4	49
Against employment of particular persons.....	13	8	13	16	9	59
Against conditions of employment.....		5	5	4	8	22
For recognition of union		5	5	4	1	15
Sympathetic.....		9	10	3	1	23
Unclassified.	16	12	29	21	23	101

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 21.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

Methods.	Number of Disputes.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
Arbitration	5	6	6	4		21
Conciliation	6	5	14	5	3	33
Negotiations between parties concerned	55	73	77	37	41	283
Replacement of men.....	13	12	15	10	24	74
Return to work on employers' terms	13	20	26	25	10	94
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations			19	7	5	31
Indefinite or unsettled.....	12	5	12	13	2	44
Not reported			1	2		3

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 22.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

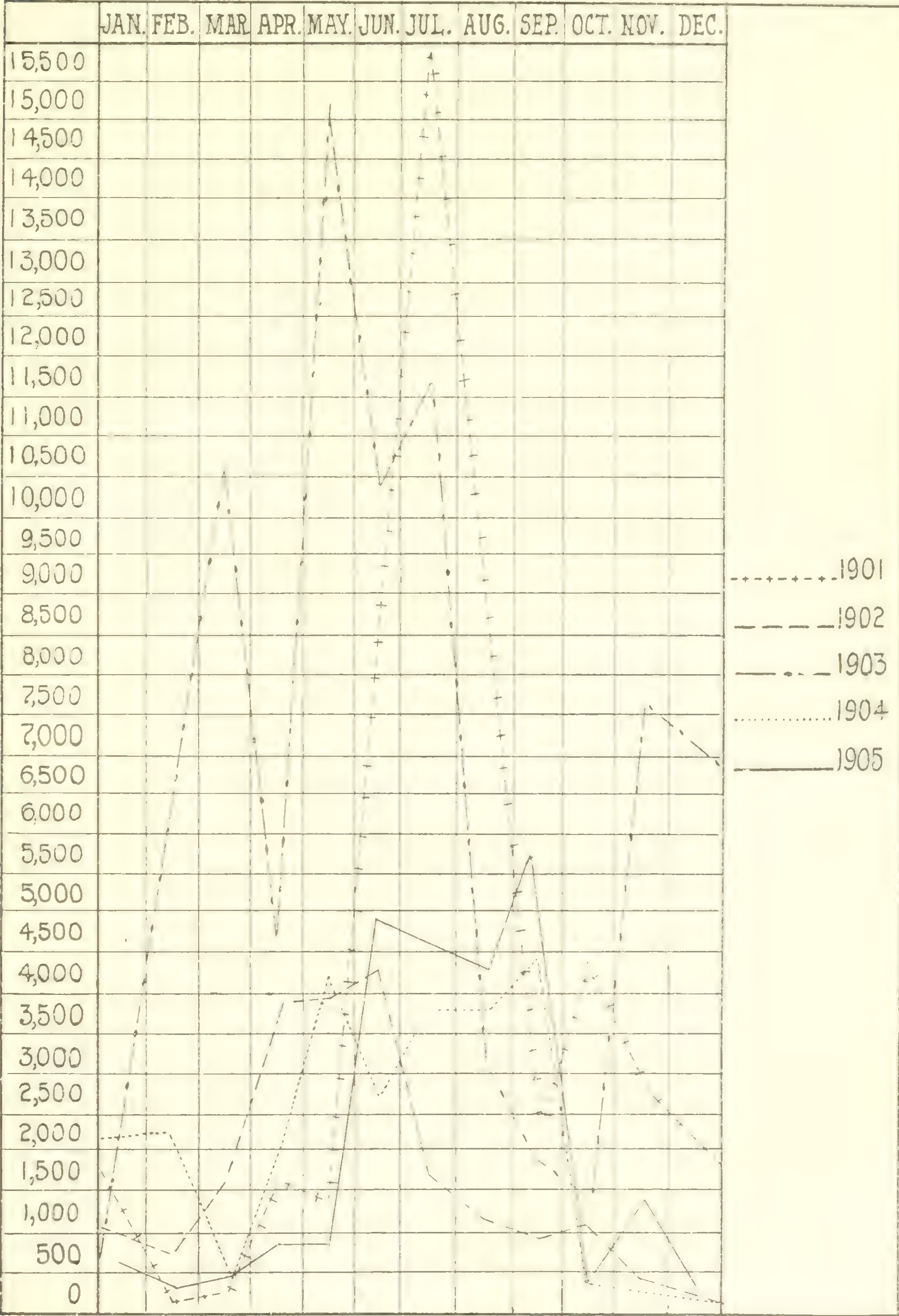
Results.	Number.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
In favour of employers.....	40	35	46	34	37	194
In favour of employees	39	46	45	24	24	175
Settled by compromise.....	22	33	46	28	15	143
Indefinite, unsettled or terms unknown.....		4	10	9	10	33
Employees partially successful				6		6
No change, employers not concerned.....					1	1

The following chart shows the number of workpeople involved in trade disputes in Canada during the calendar years 1901 to 1905 inclusive, and illustrates by months for each year the variations in the numbers over this period of time.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL CHART, VI., A. R. No. 3.

CHART SHOWING BY MONTHS NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE
DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.



IX.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1904 AND 1905.

The collection and publication of industrial accidents occurring in Canada, which was begun in October, 1903, was continued throughout the last fiscal year.

As in the previous year the statistics were based on reports appearing in the newspaper press of the Dominion and on returns received from the official correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and on information supplied through the courtesy of the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the office of the factory inspectors of Ontario, the Inspector of Accidents of the Railway Commission of Canada, and Mr. W. W. Fox, foreman of the Yonge Street Fire Station, Toronto. The department is also indebted to various employers who kindly furnished particulars at the request of the department with reference to certain accidents in their establishments.

The only accidents which are recorded by the department are those incurred by the victims in the course of their employment, causing loss of life, or serious impairment to their industrial efficiency.

Owing to additions made to the staff of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, the department was enabled to obtain completer returns of industrial accidents, in consequence of which the number reported was considerably greater than in the previous fiscal year. In the year ended June 30, 1906, there were 1,071 fatal accidents compared with 783 fatal accidents reported in the previous fiscal year, and 2,758 industrial accidents which were not fatal, compared with 1,891 in the previous year. An analysis of the returns of accidents which occurred during the year ended June 30, 1906, is given below.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A. R., No. 23.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.													
Trade or Industry.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	Total
Agriculture.....	28	9	20	15	9	8	8	3	10	10	12	25	157
Fishing and hunting.....	2	2	2	3	1	1				1		3	20
Lumbering.....	8	2	11	11	7	3	4	7	13	6	16	15	103
Mining.....	10	5	9	1	8	4	5	7	9	11	16	15	160
Building trades.....	4	4	7	2	4	3	1	4	1	3	6	4	45
Metal trades.....	8	6	11	8	6	5	6	3	6	5	3	11	78
Woodworking trades.....			1	2	1	1			2			1	8
Printing trades.....													
Clothing trades.....				1		1							2
Textile trades.....	1					1	2	1					5
Food and tobacco preparation.....	2	1	1	1	2	1		5	2	1	2		18
Leather trades.....							1					1	2
Railway service.....	18	18	12	18	27	18	20	5	21	22	26	14	219
Navigation.....	5	11	10	18	23	20	7		2	2	19	11	128
General transport.....	9	4	4	3	5	3	1	4	2	2	3	3	43
Civic employees.....			1	3	3							1	7
Miscellaneous trades.....	12	7	8	15	5	5	3	1	4	5	8	6	75
Unskilled labour.....	9	10	5	6	3	5	5	6	2	1	7	1	60
Total.....	116	79	102	107	103	81	63	45	71	69	123	111	1071

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A. R., No. 24.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING
THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.													
Trade or Industry.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	Total
Agriculture.....	26	40	20	29	18	27	16	6	20	24	20	41	287
Fishing and hunting.....					2	1			1	1		1	6
Lumbering.....	14	15	14	18	21	19	5	16	8	15	23	18	186
Mining.....	8	5	4	5	14	26	10	14	15	9	27	14	151
Building trades.....	28	32	23	30	7	11	14	5	31	15	20	26	242
Metal trades.....	41	33	36	43	60	23	54	42	63	56	54	44	546
Woodworking trades.....	16	8	12	16	15	9	8	8	17	13	10	16	148
Printing trades.....	2		2	2	2		2	1	2	3			16
Clothing trades.....	3	8	7	3	7	1	2	1		3			35
Textile trades.....	3	1	6	1		2	3	1	6	1	8	2	34
Food and tobacco preparation.....	8	12	5	10	8	11	3	4	8	4	8	4	85
Leather trades.....				1		2	1	3	1		3		11
Railway service.....	37	23	26	29	20	28	30	14	21	11	26	20	285
Navigation.....	9	6	9	3	11	16	1	3	2	4	6	8	78
General transport.....	10	18	24	25	19	12	2	11	24	9	27	9	199
Civic employees.....	4	11	7	2	5	6	8	5	5	3	7	9	72
Miscellaneous trades.....	12	18	17	22	17	18	18	12	18	17	29	28	226
Unskilled labour.....	17	16	16	14	15	11	11	10	11	13	18	15	167
Total.....	238	246	228	253	241	223	188	156	253	191	286	255	2758

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

The following tables give the causes of industrial accidents which took place in the Dominion during the fiscal year 1905-6, arranged according to groups of industries :—

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Railway accidents—Struck and run over by trains.	24	8
Injured by live stock	21	52
Falling from vehicles	18	44
Run over by vehicles	15	16
Injured by machinery, engines and gearing	15	59
Falling from hay lofts, barns and stacks	17	32
Injured when raising barns		25
Struck by lightning	12	2
Injured by exposure and cold	3	2
Struck by falling trees and logs	7	15
Injured when sawing and chopping wood		3
" by cave in of pits, etc.		2
" when blasting	3	12
" by falling material	18	13
Unclassified	4	2
Total	157	287

FISHING AND HUNTING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowned	20	
Injured in falls, etc.		6
Total	20	6

LUMBERING AND SAW-MILLING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by falling tree	12	11
" logs	10	29
Drowned	11	
Falling off logs	3	8
Struck and run over by railway cars	2	2
" by wood flying from saws, etc	9	14
" by falling lumber	4	13
" by axe when chopping trees		14
Injured by machinery and belting	26	69
" by explosion, etc	9	9
" by saws	6	
" by bursting of an emery wheel, etc.	5	16
Falling in ways unspecified	3	6
Injured by exposure	3	
Unclassified		2
Total	103	186

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

MINING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Explosion in mine	18	25
Blasting	1	1
Falling down mine shaft and chute	7	10
Struck by cars, trips and cages	2	8
" by falling stone and earth	12	5
" by falling coal	32	49
Crushed between cars, car and mine wall, box and pit-props, etc.	10	17
Drowned	2	
Falling in various ways unspecified	1	3
Run over by cars	3	3
Struck by falling wood		1
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	5	19
Struck by snow slides	6	
Kicked by a mule	1	2
Unclassified		3
Total.	106	151

BUILDING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from building	5	25
" from scaffolding, etc.	21	106
Collapse of building and walls		9
Falling from a ladder		11
" in various ways unspecified	6	27
Railway accidents	3	
Struck by falling stones, bricks and concrete	2	15
" by falling timber	1	12
Injured by derricks, cranes and buckets		5
Struck by falling metal		3
" by other objects	1	10
Injured by electric shock	2	1
" by tools	1	10
Drowned	2	
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.		7
Burnt to death	1	
Unclassified		1
Total.	45	242

METAL TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	4	237
" by tools.....	1	8
Struck by falling metal.....	6	77
Injured by hot or molten metal.....		52
" by electricity.....	17	6
" by elevators and hoists.....	1	7
Falling from scaffolding, etc.....	9	24
Collapse of scaffolding.....		2
Falling from building.....	9	
" from bridge.....	3	6
" from pole.....	1	4
" in various ways not specified.....	3	29
Injured by derrick and cranes.....	5	3
Bursting of wheels.....	1	6
Injured by boiler explosion.....	3	4
Struck by falling wood, pole, etc.....	4	30
Injured by shears.....		3
" by hammers.....		10
Overcome by gas.....	2	2
Scalded by water, steam, etc.....	2	5
Injured by electricity.....		1
" by explosion of gas, powder, etc.....		7
Crushed by press.....	2	7
" in other ways.....	2	8
Injured by chains.....		1
Cut by a die.....		2
Drowned.....	3	
Injured in railway accidents.....	1	4
Unclassified.....	1	4
Total.....	78	549

WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	3	76
" by saws.	1	27
Struck by wood flying from saws, planers, etc.....	3	7
Scalded by boiling water.....	1	5
Injured by elevators and hoists.....		2
" by shaper ..		3
" by planer.....		9
" by jointer.....		3
" by other tools.....		2
" by sanding disc.....		1
Struck by falling timber, etc.....		4
Falling in various ways unspecified.....		9
Total.....	8	148

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

PRINTING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Crushed in press.....		12
" in printing machine.....		3
Struck by falling metal, etc.....		1
Total.....		16

CLOTHING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	2	2
" machinery, belting, etc.....		22
Falling.....		7
Struck by falling material.....		2
Explosions, etc.....		2
Total.....	2	35

TEXTILE TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Ignition of cotton.....	1	
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	1	25
" a loom.....		2
" a picker.....		1
" a spindle.....		1
Falling from buildings.....	1	1
Injured in elevator.....	1	
Not classified.....	1	4
Total.....	5	34

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by live stock.....		4
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	6	35
Falling from vehicle.....	1	6
" in various ways, unspecified.....		8
Injured by bursting of bottle.....		2
Run over by a car.....	1	2
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	2	9
Burned by hot water.....		2
Injured by a knife.....		2
" dough scraper.....		2
Injured by explosions.....	3	13
Drowned.....	3	
Smothered in grain bin.....	2	
Total.....	18	85

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

LEATHER TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	2	9
Falling. ....	.....	2
Total.	2	11

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by engine, etc.	39	30
Injured in collision.	36	32
Derailing of engine, cars, etc.	15	26
Falling or jumping from train or cars.	9	48
Run over by train, etc., in other ways.	41	26
Injured by boiler explosion.	3	15
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.	25	22
Crushed between cars, engine, etc.	29	39
Crushed in roundhouses and shops. . . . .	.....	2
Striking objects when on moving train.	1	7
Injured by falling material.	9	20
Falling in various ways, not specified.	4	1
Injured by tools. ....	.....	2
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	1	6
Injured by an elevator or hoist.	1	9
Drowned.	4	..
Asphyxiated by gasoline fumes.	1	..
Struck by lightning.	4	..
Total.	219	285

GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowned.	2	..
Falling from vehicle.	3	41
Falling from vehicle and run over.	10	18
Falling from scaffolding. ....	.....	2
Falling in ways unspecified. ....	.....	36
Crushed between a boat and wharf. ....	.....	1
Injured by elevators and hoists.	2	3
Injured by blasting and explosions. ....	.....	1
Struck by trains.	3	2
Run over by trains and cars.	2	3
Run over by vehicles.	3	2
Struck by timber, wood, etc.	1	3
Struck by wagon loads.	1	..
Injured by machinery, belting, etc. ....	.....	5
Struck by freight. ....	.....	4
Struck by falling coal.	1	..
Injured by falling earth, etc., in cave-in.	1	1
Injured by horses, etc. ....	.....	11
Exposure.	1	2
Crushed between cart and shed.	1	..
Struck by falling metal, etc. ....	.....	21
Burned in fire on a ship.	1	..
Struck by falling bricks.	1	4
Unclassified.	7	..
Collisions with street cars, etc.	8	26
Total.	43	190

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

NAVIGATION.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed	Injured.
Drowning	104	
Injured by falling material		20
Caught in hawser		1
Falling into hold, etc	8	20
Explosions of gas, etc	8	14
Struck by engine	2	
Struck by merchandize		5
Struck by derricks, cranes, etc.	4	14
Injured by fire on vessel	1	11
Frozen to death	1	
Not classified	3	
Total	128	85

CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by falls on way to fire, at fires, etc.....	4	53
Injured by falling material.....	2	10
Injured by collision between prison van and street car		3
Injured while arresting prisoners.....		5
Injured while lifting a tile	1	
Injured in an elevator		1
Total	7	72

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc	2	27
Gas explosion	1	5
Boiler explosion	4	12
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	16	77
Railway accident	4	1
Falling from vehicles.....		15
Falling from buildings	2	1
Falling from scaffolding.....	1	1
Falling in other ways, unspecified	5	45
Struck by falling material	4	19
Drowned.....	19	
Injured by horses, etc.....	1	5
Injured by elevators and hoists	5	1
Injured by a cave-in of earth	2	
Injured by electricity	1	1
Asphyxiated by poisonous fumes.	6	
Unclassified.....	3	10
Total	76	226

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from buildings.....	1	8
Falling from scaffolding.....		1
Falling in other ways, unspecified...	2	29
Struck by falling wood.....	5	22
Struck by falling stones and bricks....	6	45
Injured by elevators and hoists.....		1
Injured by cave-in of earth.....	10	6
Injured by derricks and cranes.....	1	12
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	1	12
Struck by falling metal.....		1
Run over by vehicles.....		2
Injured in railway accidents.....	19	17
Drowned.....	8	
Injured by blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc....	5	4
Injured by exposure.....	1	
Injured by tools.....		5
Injured by live stock.....	1	2
Total.....	60	167

The tables which follow show the number and causes of accidents in the various industries and trades during the years 1904 and 1905, and afford an indication as to the prevalence of the various causes during these two years. A brief reference to some of the leading facts set forth therein may be noted here. A total of 931 fatal and 2,414 non-fatal accidents were reported in 1905, compared with 894 fatal and 2,095 non-fatal accidents in 1904. The analysis of these returns, according to trades and industries, shows that the greatest number of accidents occurred in the railway service and the agricultural industry, as in 1904, no fewer than 216 workpeople in the former and 135 in the latter having been killed during the year, while 341 and 242 workpeople, respectively, were seriously injured in the same occupations. The highest total of non-fatal accidents was in the metal trades with 439 serious accidents, though only 69 fatal accidents occurred in the same branch. The mining industry reported 70 fatal accidents, lumbering 75, the building trades 46, navigation 101, general transport 39, unskilled labour 58, and miscellaneous trades 71. Among the non-fatal accidents reported, 155 were in the lumbering industry, 136 in the mining industry, 201 in the building trades, 139 in the woodworking trades, 150 in general transport, 141 in unskilled labour and 159 in miscellaneous trades.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING 1904 AND 1905.

THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.					MINING.				
Causes of Accidents.					Causes of Accidents.				
Killed. Injured.					Killed. Injured.				
1904 1905 1904 1905					1904 1905 1904 1905				
Struck and run over by trains..	26	19	7	10	Explosions in mines.....	33	15	11	39
Injured by live stock.....	18	18	19	41	Blasting	3	1	13	5
Falling from vehicles	14	27	24	54	Falling down mine-shafts and				
Run over by vehicles	3	21	6	23	chutes.....	8	5	3	8
Injured by machines and en-					Struck by cars, trips, &c.	8	2	6	7
gines	8	14	18	43	Struck by falling stone and earth	14	19	18	26
Falling from hay lofts, barns and					Struck by falling coal.....	11	16	12	18
stacks	5	13	10	22	Crushed between cars, car and				
Injured when raising barns	4	2	7	6	mine wall, box and pit props,				
Struck by lightning	7	3			etc	1	3	10	10
Exposure and cold.....	4			2	Machinery, belting, etc.....	2	2		12
Struck by falling trees.....	1	8	3	11	Falling from scaffolds and tres-				
Injured when sawing and chop-					tles	3	2	1	
ping wood	1	1	10	10	Falling in various ways not				
Injured by cave-in of pits, etc..	2	5	1	7	specified.....	5	1	6	
Injured when blasting.....	1		3	3	Run over by cars	1	2	2	4
Injured when pulling down barns			3	5	Struck by falling wood.....		2	2	2
Unclassified.....	9	1	10	4	Crushed by cave-in of mines ...	5			
Total.....	103	132	121	241	Suffocated by gas in mines.....	6			
					Unclassified... ..	13		33	4
					Total.....	103	70	117	135
FISHING AND HUNTING.					BUILDING TRADES.				
Drowned	16	13		1	Falling from buildings.....	13	9	23	48
Caught in bear-trap				1	Falling from scaffolding, etc....	5	20	38	78
Attacked by moose			1		Falling through a floor.	2			1
Total.....	16	13	1	1	Collapse of building and walls..	2		10	9
					Falling from a ladder....			14	5
LUMBERING AND SAW-MILLING.					Falling in various ways not				
Struck by falling trees... ..	17	14	3	15	specified.....	1	3	12	1
Struck by logs.....	4	4	6	13	Railway accidents.	4	4	2	
Injured by dynamite explosion.	1	2			Struck by falling stones and				
Drowned	22	13			bricks	3	3	6	21
Frozen		2	2		Struck by falling timber.	1		13	15
Falling off logs.....	1			2	Struck by derricks.....	2	1	1	3
Run over by railway cars.....	3	2	2		Struck by falling metal.....			2	2
Struck by wood flying from saws,					Struck by falling window sash .		1	2	
etc	5	8	4	17	Struck by other objects.....	2		2	3
Struck by falling lumber.....		2	5	8	Injured by elevators and hoists.	2		2	1
Struck by axes when chopping					Injured by electric shock ..	3	2	1	
trees			11	15	Injured by tools....		1	7	11
Injured by machines and en-					Drowned.....	2	1		2
gines	3	8	36	33	Unclassified.	1	1	3	1
Injured by boiler explosions....	6	10	2	8	Total.....	43	46	140	131
Injured by saws.....	4	6	34	15					
Injured by bursting of an emery					METAL TRADES.				
wheel	1	1		20	Injured by machinery, belting,				
Crushed between cars.....	1		1	1	etc	12	7	108	147
Injured by bursting of refuse					Injured by tools....	3	1	15	7
machine		1			Struck by falling metal.....	9		92	63
Unclassified.....	1	2	14	8	Injured by hot or molten metal.			55	40
Total.....	69	75	120	155	Injured by electric shock.	5	11	11	13

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING 1904 AND 1905—*Continued.*FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION—*Concluded.*

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.		Injured.	
	1904	1905	1904	1905
Injured by live stock.....		1		2
Crushed by goods in workshop, etc.....			3	2
Injured by a knife.....			1	2
Injured by a dough mixer.....			1	2
Explosion of gas, etc.....		2		9
Unclassified.....		1	13	
Total.....	6	9	55	76

LEATHER TRADES.

Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	1	4	1	6
Burned in a fire.....		2		
Injured by tools.....				1
Unclassified.....	1		3	
Total.....	2	6	4	7

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Struck by engines, etc.....	53	37	35	27
Injured in collisions.....	33	25	77	43
Derailing of engines, cars, etc..	18	16	24	33
Injured when coupling.....	12	20	24	35
Falling from trains and cars....	22	6	49	31
Falling from trains and run over	26	39	3	16
Foot catching in frogs, etc., and run over	5	3	5	6
Run over by trains, etc., in other ways	47	23	23	10
Injured by boiler explosions....	3	3	5	12
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.....	20		12	9
Crushed between cars, engines, etc.....	10	20	16	28
Crushed in round-houses and shops	2		5	3
Striking objects when on mov- ing trains and cars.....	1	4	2	23
Injured by falling snow and rock.....	4			3
Injured by electric shock.....	2			1
Struck by falling freight.....	1		8	10
Struck by falling metal.....		6	5	16
Falling in other ways.....	4	2	15	4
Injured by tools.....			3	3
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....		1		9

RAILWAY SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.		Injured.	
	1904	1905	1904	1905
Injured by an elevator.....		2	1	
Unclassified.....	10	8	30	9
Total.....	272	219	348	321

GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Drowned.....	33	69		
Falling on board ship....	6	9	14	22
Falling from vehicles....	10	6	59	52
Falling from vehicles and run over.....	1	6		10
Falling from scaffolding..			1	2
Falling from a building.....	1			
Falling in various ways not specified.....	2		7	
Crushed between a boat and wharf.....	2	3	4	4
Injured by elevators and hoists.	6	3	6	4
Injured by blasting and explo- sions.....	3			1
Struck by trains.....	4	5	3	
Run over by trains and cars...	3	3	3	5
Run over by vehicles.....	1	1	6	2
Collisions with street cars..		3	6	24
Struck by timber, wood, etc....	4		10	22
Struck by wagon loads.....	3	1	4	2
Struck by buckets.....	3		1	
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	4	3	2	13
Struck by freight.....	2		5	10
Struck by falling coal.....	2		1	1
Crushed between cars and vehi- cles	2			1
Injured by falling earth, etc., in cave-in	3		1	1
Derailing of a train.....	1			1
Injured by horses.....	5	3	8	15
Exposure	1	1		2
Crushed between cars and shed.	1			3
Struck by lighting.....			1	
Struck by falling metal			3	2
Struck by vehicles.....			3	2
Scalded			2	
Caught by hawsers and anchor chains.....			3	1
Burned in fire on a ship.....		3	2	11
Struck by a pulley.....			2	
Struck by falling bricks....		1		
Unclassified.....		20	10	20
Total.....	113	140	168	234

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING 1904 AND 1905—*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.					UNSKILLED LABOUR.				
Causes of Accidents.	Killed.		Injured.		Causes of Accidents.	Killed.		Injured.	
	1904	1905	1904	1905		1904	1905	1904	1905
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc.	7	5	2	18	Falling from buildings.....	4	..	8	7
Gas explosions	3	5	2	9	Falling from scaffolding.	1	..	6	2
Boiler explosions.....	..	2	4	9	Struck by falling wood .....	..	2	12	13
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	4	20	26	48	Falling from vehicles.....	..	1	3	1
Railway accidents.....	4	3	8	8	Falling in other ways.....	2	4	7	21
Falling from vehicles	1	..	4	13	Struck by falling stones, bricks, etc.....	5	7	13	35
Falling from buildings.....	1	2	17	5	Injured by elevators and hoists. ....	..	1	1	5
Collapse of buildings and walls.	3	1	16	1	Injured by caving-in of earth....	4	5	5	10
Falling from scaffolding.....	..	1	3	..	Injured by derricks and cranes.	1	2	9	5
Falling in various ways not specified.....	4	7	13	15	Drowned.....	1	1	..	3
Poisonous fumes	3	1	11	..	Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc.	2	7	15	10
Injured in various ways at fires	..	..	27	3	Injured by machinery, belting, etc. ....	..	2	3	12
Struck by falling wood.....	1	1	1	6	Struck by falling metal.....	..	1	8	2
Drowned.....	3	16	..	..	Unclassified.....	10	6	29	2
Injured by horses.....	2	1	5	5	Collapse of part of building....	..	2	..	..
Elevator accidents .....	..	4	9	1	Railway accidents.....	..	16	..	15
Unclassified.....	5	2	30	18					
	41	71	178	159		30	57	119	143

X.—THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year 1905-06 the cataloguing of the publications in the department was completed. The contents of the government publications and of a number of other volumes were also catalogued minutely in so far as they referred to industrial subjects. Thus there has been rendered available a list of references of books and articles relating to industrial subjects so far as the publications in the department are concerned. A card catalogue of the principal subjects treated in the *Labour Gazette* from the commencement of publication was also begun.

During the year a large number of new pamphlets and books were added to the library, and an exchange of publications was arranged with a number of government departments and publishers of trade and labour journals, whose works the department had not been previously receiving. Among the government departments whose publications were received for the first time may be mentioned, the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Nebraska, the Bureau of Labour of New Hampshire, State Board of Prison Industries of Illinois, United States Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labour, and Commissariato dell' Emigrazione, Italy. Among the trade journals which were received for the first time were the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal, the Brewery Workers' Journal, the Hod Carriers' and Building Labourers' Journal, the United Mine Workers' Journal, the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Journal and the *Tribune*.

The department is indebted to Madame Godin, of Paris, France, for six volumes of the monthly publication, *Le Devoir*, and subsequent numbers of this periodical presented by her. The department is also indebted to Mr. H. J. Guppy, of the Department of Public Works, for his kindness in presenting fifty-five valuable volumes of various government reports of Canada and the United States relating to industrial matters.

The following statement relating to the library of the department may be of interest:—

NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Works of reference.. . . .	1,066
Government publications.. . . .	1,116
Trade and labour journals, bound.. . . .	280
<hr/>	
Total number of books.. . . .	2,462
Number of catalogue cards... . .	9,850

In addition to these volumes, the department possesses a large number of pamphlets dealing with industrial subjects.

A catalogue of government reports and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions and trade and labour journals received at the department during the fiscal year is published herewith.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED TO THE
LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Part I.—Publications of Labour Departments, and Bureaus of Labour Statistics.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

The ‘Labour Gazette’—the Official Journal of the Department of Labour, published monthly:

	YEAR.
Vol. VI., from July, 1905, to June, 1906..	1905-1906

(b) *Annual Report.*

The Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Labour.. . . .	1904-1905
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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

ONTARIO BUREAU OF LABOUR.

Annual Report.

Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December 31..	1905
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THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

The ‘Labour Gazette’—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, published monthly:

	YEAR.
Volume 13, July to December..	1905
“ 14, January to June..	1906

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

<i>Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom:</i>	
Twelfth report on..	1904
<i>Strikes and Lockouts:</i>	
Seventeenth report on	1904
<i>Trade Unions:</i>	
Report on..	1902-1904

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Factory Inspection:

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1902. Part II.—Statistics. 1904

Railway Accidents:

General report upon the accidents that have occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during. 1904

Return during the six months ending June 30. 1905

Return during the nine months ending September 30. 1905

Returns during the year ending December 31. 1905

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour):

Report by the Board of Trade respecting their proceedings under the Railway Regulations Act, 1893, during the year ended July . . . 1905

Labour Statistics:

Eleventh annual abstract. 1903-1904

Conciliation:

Sixth report on. 1903-1904

Boiler Explosions:

Report for the year ended June 30. 1905

Trade Statistics:

Annual statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1905, compared with the four preceding years. 1906

Emigration and Immigration:

Copy of statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1905, and report to the Board of Trade thereon.

Industrial Conditions:

Memoranda, statistical tables and charts prepared in the Board of Trade with reference to British and Foreign Trade and industrial conditions. 1905

Workmen's Trains:

Returns showing (1) the number of workmen's trains running on all railways within the metropolitan area: (2), the distance and the fares charged on each particular train. 1905

Statistical Abstract:

Statistical abstract for the British Empire in each year from 1890 to 1904 (second number). 1906

THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

BUREAU OF LABOUR.

(a) *Bi-Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington:

	YEAR.
Volume 10, September and November..	1905
“ 11, January to July..	1906

(b) *Annual Report.*

Third annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labour for..	1905
Index to Labour Reports for..	1904

BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES.

Special Consular Reports:

Industrial education and industrial conditions in Germany, Vol. xxxiii.	1905
Machine made lace industry in Europe..	1905
Insurance in foreign countries..	1905
Report on Trade Conditions in Mexico. By Charles M. Pepper.. . .	1906
Report on Trade Conditions in Canada. By Charles M. Pepper.. . .	1906

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

<i>Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	YEAR.
Twenty-first annual report..	1905
<i>Illinois—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Fourteenth biennial report..	1904
<i>Indiana—Department of Statistics:</i>	
Eleventh biennial report....	1903-1904
Ninth annual report of the Department of Inspection..	1905
<i>Iowa—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Eleventh biennial report..	1903-1904
<i>Kansas—Bureau of Labour and Industry:</i>	
Second biennial report..	1903-1904
<i>Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics:</i>	
Annual Reports—	
Nineteenth annual report..	1905
Conciliation and Arbitration—	
Twentieth annual report of the State Board..	1905

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

YEAR.

Maryland—Bureau of Statistics and Information:

Fourteenth annual report. 1905

*Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics of Labour:**(a) Monthly Journal.**Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:*

Nos. 37 to 41, September, 1905, to May. 1906

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annual Report—

Thirty-fifth annual report for. 1904

Industrial Opportunities—

Industrial opportunities not yet utilized in Massachusetts (from annual report. 1905

Old Age Pensions—

Old age pensions (from annual report). 1905

Manufactures—

Statistics of manufactures, 1903, 1904 (from annual report). 1905

Report *re* Industrial Chronology (from annual report). 1905

Wages—

Mercantile wages and salaries (from annual report). 1905

State Society of Labour and Industry—

Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Convention. 1906

Michigan—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics:

Annual Reports—

Twenty-third annual report (with thirteenth report on Factory Inspection). 1906

Inspection of Factories—

Thirteenth report (as appendix to twenty-third annual report of Bureau). 1906

Missouri—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Annual Report—

Twenty-seventh annual report. 1905

Nebraska—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics:

Crop statistics of Nebraska, Bulletin No. 7. 1905

Ninth biennial report. 1903-1904

Bulletin No. 8. 1906

New Hampshire—Bureau of Labour:

Second special report of the Summer Boarding Business and Resorts in New Hampshire. 1905

<i>New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries:</i>	
Annual Report—	
Twenty-eighth annual report..	1905
Special Report—	
Industrial Directory of New Jersey..	1906
<i>New York—Department of Labour:</i>	
Quarterly Journal—	
New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly)—June, 1905, to March.. . . .	1906
Annual Reports—	
Summary of Ninth annual report on Mediation and Arbitration for the year ended September 30..	1905
Summary of strikes and lockouts in..	1905
Twenty-second annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics.. . .	1904
Fourth annual report of the Commissioner of Labour....	1904
<i>Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Annual Report—	
Twenty-ninth annual report..	1905
<i>Pennsylvania—Bureau of Industrial Statistics:</i>	
Thirty-second annual report..	1906
<i>Rhode Island—Bureau of Industrial Statistics:</i>	
Annual Report—	
Nineteenth annual report..	1905
<i>Virginia—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics:</i>	
Annual Report—	
Eighth annual report..	1905

AUSTRIA.

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, während des Jahres..	1904
Sociale Rundschau, 6 Jahrgang, Nos. 7 to 12..	1905
“ 7 “ Nos. 1 to 6..	1906
Die Verhältnisse im Schuhmachergewerbe....	1905
Protokoll der zwanzigsten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, Jänner	1906
Die Wohnungs-und Gesundheitsverhältnisse der Schuhmacher	1906
Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes im Han- delsministerium während des Jahres..	1905
Die Verhältnisse in der Kleider-und Wäschekonfektion....	1906
Die Organisierte Forstarbeiterschaft....	1906

BELGIUM.

PUBLICATIONS OF L'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Revue du Travail (August to December)..	1905
“ (January to June)..	1906

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annuaire de la législation du travail, 8e année 1904..	1905
Rapport annuel de l'Inspection du Travail..	1904
Salaires et durée du Travail dans les Industries Textiles au mois d'octobre, 1901..	1905
Fabrication des Produits Chimiques..	1905

GERMANY.

Reichs-Arbeitsblatt. iii. Jahrgang, nr 7-12; iv. Jahrgang nr 1-6.. . . .	1905-6
Protokolle über die Verhandlungen des Beirats für Arbeiterstatistik, Mai..	1906
Die bestehenden Einrichtungen zur Versicherung gegen die Folgen der Arbeitslosigkeit im Ausland und im Deutschen Reich Teil I.—III.	1906

FRANCE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE DE L'INDUSTRIE DES POSTES ET DES TÉLÉ-
GRAPHES.*(a) Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Nos 7 to 12)..	1905
Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Nos. 1 to 6)..	1906

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annuaire Statistique, Vingt-quatrième volume..	1904
Conseil Supérieur du Travail, treizième session, (Novembre 1904, compte rendu)..	1905
Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance, année..	1903
Spécial Report— L'Enseignement Professionnel..	1905

HOLLAND.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE 'CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTICK.'

Werkstakingen en Uitsluitingen in Nederland gedurende..	1904
Tijdschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistick..	1905
Oversicht Betreffende de Looner en der Arbeids..	1903

ITALY.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UFFICIO DEL LAVORO.

Atti del consiglio superiore del Lavoro. IV sessione ordinaria merzo.	1905
Le donna nell'Industria Italiana..	1905
L'Industria dei Farminiferi Fosforici in Italia a la Lotta contro il Fosforismo..	1905

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Annual Reports—

Department of Labour and Industry:

Annual Report of Labour Commissioners for the year ended June 30.	1904
“ “ “ “ “ “	1905

Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records:

Vol. IV...	1905
Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, &c., during..	1904

QUEENSLAND.

Annual Reports—

Government Labour Bureau and Relief:

Report of the Officer in Charge for..	1904
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Annual Report—

Government Labour Bureau:

Eighth annual report by the Superintendent for....	1905
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NEW ZEALAND.

Department of Labour:

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Journal of the Department of Labour, Vol. 14 (from July to Dec.)..	1905
“ “ Vol. 15 (from Jan. to June)....	1906

(b) *Annual Report.*

Fourteenth annual report from April, 1904 to March, 1905..	1905
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PART II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR.

(Excepting Trade and Labour Journals.)

CANADA.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(a) *Publications of the Dominion Government.*

Geological Survey Department:

Annual report, Section of Mines, for..	1903
Summary report for the year..	1904
Mineral resources of Canada, Coal..	1904

Other Miscellaneous Government Publications:

Seventh annual report of the Geographic Board of Canada for the year ending June 30..	1905
Census of Canada, Vols. III., IV..	1901
Canadian Patent Office Record, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Report of the Select Committee appointed to Inquire into the various Telephone Systems in operation in Canada and elsewhere..	1905
Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization..	1905
Statutes of Canada..	1905
Return relating to the establishment of an Imperial Intelligence Service and a system of Empire Cables..	1906
Proceedings of Select Committee on Telephone Systems. Vol. I. (Revised edition)...	1905

Debates and Proceedings of the House of Assembly	1906
Debates and Proceedings of the Legislative Council.. .. .	1906
Annual Reports of the Department of Mines for.. .. .	1891
“ “	1894
“ “	1896
“ “	1905

Annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for.. .. .	1905
Acts of the Legislative Assembly.. .. .	1906

Report of the Commission of Colonization and Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments.	1905
Statutes of Quebec, 5 Edward VII.	1905

Eighteenth annual reports of the Inspectors of Factories...	1905
Report of the Department of Agriculture for...	1905
Annual reports of the Dairymen's Associations for...	1905
Thirty-first annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for...	1905
Annual report of the Bee-keepers' Association for...	1905
Thirty-fifth annual report of the Entomological Society...	1904
Thirty-sixth annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario...	1905
Twelfth annual report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for...	1905
Report of the Inspection of Liquor Licenses for...	1905
Second annual report of the Bureau of Archives for...	1904
Thirty-sixth annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario...	1904
Thirty-seventh annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario...	1905
Twenty-seventh annual report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union...	1905
Annual report of the Minister of Lands and Mines...	1905
Tenth annual report of the Commissioners of Highways—Part I...	1905
First and second reports Hydro-Electric Power Commission...	1906
First annual report of the Poultry Institute...	1905
First annual report of the Vegetable Growers' Association...	1905
Eleventh annual report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for...	1904
Loan Corporations' Statements for...	1904
Annual report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions for...	1905
Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for...	1905
Annual reports of the Live Stock Associations for Ontario for...	1904
Report of the Registrar of Live Stock...	1904
Annual report of the Bureau of Industries for...	1904
Reports of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for...	1905
Report of the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario...	1905
Public Accounts for...	1905

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31,	1906
Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for...	1905
Seventh annual report of the Department of Fisheries for...	1905
Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for...	1905
Report of the Ontario Game Commission for...	1905
Twentieth annual report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for...	1905
Fourth annual report of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Rail- way Commission, to December 31...	1905
Report of the Minister of Education, Parts I (with the statistics of 1904), and II., for...	1905
Thirty-fourth annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Edu- cation of the Blind, Brantford, for...	1905
Thirty-sixth annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Edu- cation of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville...	1905
Thirty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals and Charities, &c., of the province of Ontario, for the year ending September 30...	1905
Thirty-eighth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the province of Ontario, for the year ending September 30...	1905
Ninth annual report of the Registrar of Loan Corporations...	1905
Thirty-eighth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reforma- tories, for the year ending September 30...	1905
Thirteenth report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for...	1905
Annual report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year...	1905
Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year ending December 31...	1904
Report of the Bureau of Mines, vol. XIV., Parts I., II., III....	1905
Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Friendly Societies, for the year...	1904

Alberta:

Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 1...	1906
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British Columbia:

Public Accounts for the year ended June 30...	1905
Annual report on the Public Hospital for the Insane for...	1905
Annual report of the Minister of Mines for...	1905

Northwest Territories:

Public Accounts of the Northwest Territories for the year ending De- cember 31...	1904
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II.—OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

*Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Re-
sources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada:*

Canadian Almanac...	1906
Report of sixth annual meeting of Canadian Forestry Association ..	1905

Board of Trade Reports:

Eighteenth annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade...	1904-1905
Twenty-sixth annual report of the Victoria Board of Trade...	1905

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Publications of Trade and other Labour Organizations:

Souvenir of the Trades and Labour Congress, Toronto, September....	1905
Toronto, September..	1905
Labour Day Annual, Ottawa..	1905
Report of the Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, September..	1905
Union Labour Directory, London..	1906
Trades Union Directory, Winnipeg..	1906

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Home Office:

Mines and Quarries: General report and statistics—	
Part IV.—Colonial and Foreign Statistics..	1904
Part I.—District Statistics....	1905
Reports of Inspectors of Mines for..	1905
Factories and Workshops: Report of Chief Inspector for....	1904
Part II.—Statistics.	
Twenty-ninth annual report of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives for..	1904

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies:

Fiftieth annual report for..	1904
Ninth annual report on Building Societies, Parts I. and II.. . . .	1903

Publications of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade:

The Board of Trade Journal, published weekly, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies and Protectorates in each year from 1890 to 1904..	1905
Report of the Departmental Committee on Vagrancy..	1906
Minutes of Evidence taken by the Departmental Committee on Va- grancy..	1906
Report on Irish Migratory Labourers..	1905
Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, Vol. I....	1905

Publications of the Foreign Office :

Germany—Diplomatic and Consular reports, Nos. 600-603, 608, 609, 611, 615 and 618. Miscellaneous Series.	
Technical Instruction in Germany (Foreign Office)..	1903-1904

Publications of the House of Commons:

Pauperism (England and Wales)—Statement for the 1st of January..	1905
Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain foreign coun- tries and British possessions, including figures received up to 30th June..	1905

Other Publications:

Annual statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United King- dom for the year..	1904
Report on the Salvation Army Colonies in the United States and at Hadhleigh, England, with a scheme of National Land Settlement by Commissioner H. Rider Haggard..	1905
Further Correspondence relating to Labour in the Transvaal Mines..	1906

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Trade Disputes and Trade Combinations..	1906
Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Disputes and Trade Combinations..	1906

II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations:

General Federation of Trade Unions—	
Sixth annual report..	1905
Twenty-fifth quarterly report, September..	1905
Twenty-seventh quarterly report, March..	1906
Women's Trade Union League—	
Thirtieth annual report and balance sheet..	1905
Thirty-first annual report and balance sheet..	1906
Women's Industrial Council—	
Home Industries of Women in London..	1906

THE UNITED STATES.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(a) *The Federal Government.*

Twenty-first annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for..	1904
Sixth report of the Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, for..	1904
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture..	1905-1906
Crop Reporter, published monthly by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, July to December..	1905
January to June...	1906
Interstate Commerce Commission—	
Railways in the United States in 1902, Parts II., IV., V...	1906

(b) *The State Governments.*

<i>Illinois:</i>	
First annual report of the State Board of Prison Industries.. . . .	1904-1905
<i>Indiana:</i>	
Ninth Annual report of the Department of Inspection..	1905
<i>Massachusetts:</i>	
Annual report of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation..	1906
<i>Proceedings of Annual Conventions of Factory Inspectors of North America:</i>	
Nineteenth convention..	1905
<i>Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations:</i>	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—Official list of financial and recording secretaries..	1906
International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association—Directory..	1905
History and Philosophy of the Eight-hour Movement—by L. Danryid.	1899
Has the Non-unionist a Right to Work now, when and where he pleases?—by Frank K. Foster..	1904

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

The Union Label: Its History and Aims.. . . .	—
Some Reasons for Chinese Exclusion.. . . .	—
Trade Union Epigrams—by W. Macarthur.. . . .	1904
Trade Unions—by William Trant.. . . .	1905
Organized Labour—by Samuel Gompers.. . . .	—
Philosophy of Trade Unions—by Dyer Lum.. . . .	1892
Philosophy of the Labour Movement—by George E. McNeill.. . . .	—
What does Labour want?—by Samuel Gompers.. . . .	—
The Eight-hour Primer—by George E. McNeill.. . . .	1899
The Eight-hour Movement—by Geo. Gunton.. . . .	1889
The Eight-hour Workday—by Samuel Gompers.. . . .	—

Other Publications:

Report on the Municipal Revenues of Chicago—by Charles Edward Merrien—City Club of Chicago, publication No. 2.. . . .	1906
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FRANCE.

Publications of Le Musée Social:

Annales, Revues mensuelles, Nos. 6 to 12, 1905, Nos. 1 to 5.. . . .	1906
Mémoires et Documents, supplément aux annales, Nos. 6 to 12, 1905, Nos. 1 to 5.. . . .	1906

ITALY.

Commissariato dell'Emigrazione:

Bolletino dell'Emigrazione, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.. . . .	1906
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SPAIN.

Publications of the Instituto de Reformas Sociales :

Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, January, 1905 to May.. . .	1906
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SWITZERLAND.

Publications of the International Labour Office, Bâsle:

Bulletin de l'Office International du travail, 4ème année, Nos. 6 to 12; 5ème année, Nos. 1 to 6.. . . .	1905-1906
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Part III.—Trade and Labour Journals.

Advance Advocate, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.. . . .	1906
Amalgamated Journal. Vol. VI., No. 40, to Vol. VII., No. 41, July, 1905, to June.. . . .	1906
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal, Vol. XI., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. . . .	1906
American Federationist. Vol. XII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.. . . .	1906
American Industries. Vols. IV. and V., July, 1905, to June.. . . .	1906
Blacksmiths' Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.. . . .	1906
Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Journal. Vol. XVII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.. . . .	1906
Bookbinder, International. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.. . . .	1906

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Bookseller and Stationer. Vol. XXI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Journal of Fabrics. Vol. XXII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Life and Resources. Vol. III., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. IV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Machinery. March to June...	1906
Canadian Manufacturer. Vols. LI. and LII., July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Mining Review. Vol. XXIV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Municipal Journal. Vol. I.; Vol. II., Nos. 1 to 6, January, 1905, to June...	1906
Carpenter, The. Vol. XXV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXVI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Carpenters' and Joiners' Monthly Report, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Carriage and Wagon Workers' Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Cigar Makers' Official Journal. Vol. XXX., July, 1905, to June...	1906
Coast Seamen's Journal. Vols. XVIII. and XIX., July, 1905, to June...	1906
Commercial Intelligence. July, 1905, to June...	1906
Commercial Telegraphers' Journal. Vol. III., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. IV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Coopers' International Journal. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Brewery Workers' Journal. Vol. XXI., Nos. 1 to 23, January to June...	1906
Bricklayer and Mason. Vol. VIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. IX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Bridgemen's Magazine. Vol. III., No. 12, to Vol. IV., No. 11, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Broom Maker. Vols. VI. and VII., July, 1905, to June...	1906
Bulletin Mensuel, Publiée par la Chambre de Commerce Française de Montréal, Nos. 145 to 155, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canada Lumberman. Vol. XXV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXVI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Architect and Builder. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Baker and Confectioner. Vol. XVII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July to June...	1906
Canadian Contract Record. Vol. XVI., July to December...	1905
Canadian Dry Goods Review. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Electrical News. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Engineer. Vol. XII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Grocer. Vol. XIX., Vol. XX., July, 1905, to June...	1906
Canadian Journal of Commerce. Vol. LXI., Vol. LXII., July, 1905, to June...	1906
Dun's Review. Vol. XIII. and XIV., July, 1905, to June...	1906
Electrical Worker. Vol. V., No. 9 to Vol. VI., No. 8, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Fishing Gazette. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1 to 26, January to June...	1906
Garment Workers' Weekly Bulletin, July, 1905, to June...	1906
Granite Cutters' Journal. Vol. XXIX., Nos. 339 to 347; Vol. XXX., Nos. 348 to 351, July, 1905, to June...	1906

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Hardware and Metal. Vols. XVII. and XVIII., July, 1905, to June..	1906
Hod Carriers and Building Labourers' Journal. Vol. III., Nos. 2 to 5, February to June..	1906
Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12. Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Industrial Banner, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Industrial Canada. Vol. V., No. 12, to Vol. VI., No. 11, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Insurance and Financial Review. Vol. I., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. II., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
International Musician. Vol. VII., July, 1905, to June..	1906
International Steam Engineer. Vol. VIII., Nos. 5 and 6; Vol. IX., Nos. 1 to 6, November, 1905, to June..	1906
Interurban Trainmen's Journal. Vol. III., Nos. 1 to 10, August, 1905, to June..	1906
Iron Moulders' Journal. Vol. XLI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XLII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Journal des Correspondences, Organe Officiel des Syndicats du Parti Ouvrier Belge 3me année, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Journal of the Knights of Labour. Vol. XXV., July, 1905, to June..	1906
Labour Co-partnership. Vol. XI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Labourers' Journal. Vol. III., Nos. 2 to 25; Vol. IV., Nos. 26 to 31, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Lather, The. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 6; July, 1905, to June..	1906
Leather Workers on Horse Goods Journal. Vol. VII., Nos. 11 and 12; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 10, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Vol. XXXIX., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XL., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. Vols. XXXVI. and XXXVIII., July, 1905, to June..	1906
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Vol. XVII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Marine Review. Vols. XXXI. and XXXII., July, 1905, to June..	1906
Maritime Mining Record. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Meat Cutters' (Amalgamated) and Butcher Workmen's Journal. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Metal Polishers and Buffers' Journal. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Miners' Magazine. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Mine Workers (United) Journal, July, 1905, to June	1906
Mixer and Server. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Monetary Times and Trade Review. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Moniteur des Syndicats Ouvriers, July, 1905, to June	1906
Montreal Municipal Gazette, Second year, Nos. 22 to 52; Third year, Nos. 1 to 21, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Motorman and Conductor. Vol. XIII., No. 5, to Vol. XIV., No. 4, July, 1905, to June..	1906
National Builder. Vols. XLI and XLII., July, 1905, to June ..	1906
Open Shop, The. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Pacific Lumber Trade Journal. Vol. XI., Nos. 3 to 12, Vol. XII., Nos. 1 and 2, July, 1905, to June..	1906

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Journal. Vol. XIX., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Pattern Makers' Journal. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Piano and Organ Workers' Journal. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Journal. Vol. X., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Printer and Publisher. Vol. XIV. Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Provincial Workman, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Railroad Freight and Baggage-man. Vol. III., No. 11, to Vol. IV., No. 10, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Railroad Telegrapher. Vol. XXII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. Vol. XXII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Railway Age. July, 1905, to December.	1906
Railway Carmen's Journal. Vol. X., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Railway Clerk. Vol. IV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Railway and Locomotive Engineering. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Railway and Marine World, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Railway Conductor. Vol. XXII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Retail Clerks' International Advocate. Vol. XII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Review—National Founders' Association. July, 1905, to June.	1906
Shoe and Leather Journal. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Shoe Workers' Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Journal. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1906
Stonecutters' Journal. Vol. XX., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1906
Stove Mounters' Journal. Vol. X., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Switchmen's Union Journal. Vol. VII., Nos. 9 to 12; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Tailor, The. Vol. XVI.	1905-1906
Tobacco Worker, The. Vol. IX., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. X., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Toiler, The. July, 1905, to June.	1906
Trade Unionist. July, 1905, to June.	1906
Tribune, The. Vol. 1., Nos. 1 to 43, September, 1905, to June.	1906
Typographical Journal. Vol. XXVII., Nos. 1 to 6; Vol. XXVIII., 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Union Label Magazine. Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 7, September, 1905, to March.	1906
Union Labour Advocate. Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 5, September, 1905, to January.	1906
Voice, The. Vol. XII., No. 4 to Vol. XIII., No. 3, July, 1905, to June.	1906
Vox Populi. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 23, December, 1905, to June.	1906

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Western Clarion, Nos. 327 to 379, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Woodworker, International. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Women's Trade Union Review, July, 1905, to June..	1906

OTHER PERIODICALS.

American Economic Association, publications of the. May, 1905, to February..	1906
American Journal of Sociology. Vol. XI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1905, to June..	1906
Among the Deep Sea Fishers. January to June..	1906
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Vols. XXV. and XXVI., July, 1905, to June..	1906
Canada First. Vol. I. to Vol. II., No. 5, February, 1905, to June.. . .	1906
Charities. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Devoir, Le. Tomes 24 to 29, 1900 to 1905; Tome 30, January to June.	1906
Economic Review. Vol. XV., Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 and 2..	1905-1906
Factory Inspector, The. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Free Russia. July, 1905, to April..	1906
Journal of Political Economy. Vol. XIII., No. 4, to Vol. XIV., No. 3,	1905-1906
Lend-a-hand Record. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Literary Digest. July, 1905, to June..	1906
L'Union Co-operative. September, 1905, to June..	1906
National Civic Federation Review. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Outlook, The. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Political Science Quarterly. Vol. XX., No. 3, to Vol. XXI., No. 2, September, 1905, to June..	1906
Public Opinion. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Vol. XX..	1905-1906
Quarterly Review..	1905-1906
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of. Vol. LXVIII., Parts 3 and 4; Vol. LXIX., Parts 1 and 2..	1905-1906
Social Service. July, 1905, to June..	1906
Toilers of the Deep. January, 1906, to June..	1906
Women's Industrial News (Quarterly). September, 1905, to June..	1906

XI.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE ‘LABOUR GAZETTE.’

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proofs in both languages. The extent of the circulation of the *Gazette* necessitates a great deal of work in the nature of entries, forwarding subscription notices, acknowledging remittances, sending out renewal blanks, preparing and revising mailing lists, changing addresses of subscribers, &c., &c. In addition to mailing the *Gazette* to regular subscribers, a number of sample copies are also sent out from the department.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906, 4,979 letters were received, 4,505 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 207 to change of address of subscribers, and 267 to other matters connected with the circulation.

For the same period, 19,874 pieces of mail matter were despatched from this branch, 16,362 being letters containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 964 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*; 2,548 were parcels.

During the fiscal year 1905-6 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 10,610 copies, of which 6,792 were on account of paid circulation,* and 3,818 to persons on the free or exchange lists. The increase in the number of paid subscriptions over last year was 902, while the increase in the free and exchange distribution was 259, the latter being caused largely by additions of local newspapers to the list.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1906:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VI. A.R. No. 25

TABLE SHOWING CIRCULATION OF ‘LABOUR GAZETTE’ ON JUNE 30 OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1900 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free and Exchange Dis-tribution.	Total Circulation.
1900-1	4,394	2,158	6,912
1901-2	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6	7,547	3,987	11,534

* The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, was 7,547. See summary which follows.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

The following summary will show the number of subscribers to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1906:—

Nova Scotia..	750
New Brunswick..	280
Prince Edward Island..	31
Quebec	2,111
Ontario..	3,282
Manitoba..	282
Saskatchewan..	124
Alberta..	159
British Columbia..	446
Yukon Territory..	2
Foreign countries..	80
Total....	7,547

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

..Under the head of copies of the *Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Gazettes* sent to the public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial in this and other countries, and to the proprietors of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, public libraries, boards of trade, librarians of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free list:—

Exchange List.

Departments of governments (including federal, provincial and foreign governments and their officers)	380
Trade papers and labour journals.. . . .	128
	508

Free List.

Public Libraries and Libraries of Educational Institutions.. . .	95
Members of the House of Commons.. . . .	214
Members of the Senate	87
Boards of Trade....	221
Newspapers	896
Labour Organizations—	
Nova Scotia..	116
New Brunswick..	70
Prince Edward Island..	10
Quebec (2 copies, English and French)..	504
Ontario..	777
Manitoba..	79
Saskatchewan..	19
Alberta..	63
Northwest Territories..	11
British Columbia..	191
	1,840
Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies to each)...	126
Total..	3,479

XII.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE' AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed from the offices of the Department of Labour. This work necessitates the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also each month the inclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the several copies of the *Gazette* are also sorted at the Department of Labour and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion. Not only is time saved in this way, but the work of the employees of the city post office is considerably lessened.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, &c., a number of *Gazettes* are sent out from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the department to inquiries on subjects which may be dealt with, either in part or in whole, in the *Labour Gazette*. Not only does the department distribute in this way the current numbers of the *Gazette*, but the department is obliged to keep on file a limited number of all copies already issued.

During the fiscal year 1905-6, a total of 111,815 copies in English and 24,879 in French, of individual numbers of volume VI. of the *Labour Gazette* were distributed; also 19,001 copies in English and 6,042 copies in French, of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, making a total distribution for the year of 161,737 copies, or an average monthly distribution of 13,478, being an average monthly increase of 1,230 in 1905-6, as compared with 1904-5.

In addition to numbers of the *Labour Gazette* distributed, there were mailed from the department 191 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*, 51 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the causes of industrial disputes in British Columbia; 42 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; 34 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company; 26 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers into Montreal and the alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies; 26 copies of a report on methods adopted in carrying out government clothing contracts. In addition to the distribution of these several reports, communications in the nature of circular letters having reference to investigations being made by the department, and miscellaneous publications of one kind and another, were mailed to the number of 24,867, making a total in all of 191,034 separate communications or publications mailed by the department through its distribution branch, in addition to the correspondence of other branches of the department.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications mailed from the distribution branch of the department during the fiscal year 1905-6:—

[illegible]

Total publications, etc., mailed from the Distribution Branch during the fiscal year	1905-06.
Total " " " "	" " 1904-05.

1911, 1912.

XIII.—INQUIRIES, CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

The answering of inquiries from a variety of sources in regard to subjects connected directly or indirectly with industrial or labour questions and conditions in the Dominion constitutes an increasingly important part of the work of the department. Wherever possible comprehensive and detailed statements have been furnished in regard to the subject-matter of official inquiries. This in a number of cases has involved special investigation and considerable research on the part of members of the staff.

The following taken from among the requests received at the department during the year will serve to indicate the variety of subjects upon which information has been sought, as well as some of the sources from which these requests have been made:—

(a) *Requests from Governments or Government Officers in British and Foreign Countries.*

Ministry of Industry and Labour, Brussels, Belgium.—Information as to Canadian publications relating to industry and commerce.

Belgian Government (through Consul-General in Canada).—Information as to wages in Canada and as to prices and cost of living; also as to labour legislation in Canada.

International Labour Office, Basle, Switzerland.—Information concerning Chinese immigration, and information as to labour legislation in Canada.

Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, S. Africa.—Information as to regulations governing the certificating of engine drivers in Canada.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, Boston.—Information as to number of labour organizations in Canada and their membership.

British Consul, Chicago.—Information as to opportunities of employment in Canada.

(b) *Requests from Public Bodies, Societies and Organizations.*

Maryland Casualty Company, Toronto.—Information as to industrial accidents in Canada.

Resources Publishing Company, Montreal.—Information as to opportunities of employment in Canada.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.—Information as to working hours of different trades in Canada.

Immigration Department, Ottawa.—Information as to prices and cost of living in Canada.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Provincial Board of Health, Montreal, Que.—Information as to publications on insurance for workmen.

Wisconsin Free Library, Madison, Wis.—Information as to legislation in Canada re employers' liability, &c.

Ottawa Publicity Department.—Information respecting scale of wages paid in the metal trades in Canada.

Secretary, Lord's Day Alliance, Ottawa.—Information as to names and addresses of trade unions in Canada.

Exhibition Branch of Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.—Transmittal of departmental publications for use in exhibition work abroad.

Outlook Publishing Company, New York.—Information as to Conciliation Act, 1900, transmittal of documents, &c.

Tunbridge Wells Colonization Association, London, England.—Information as to labour correspondent at Toronto.

Master Painters' Association, Montreal, Que.—Information concerning Dominion Conciliation Act.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, Cleveland, O.—Information as to labour correspondents in Canada.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association, Winnipeg, Man.—Transmittal of report on list of unclaimed moneys in banks in Canada.

Iron Moulders' Union, Toronto.—Transmittal of reports of surveyors' field notes, Alberta.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Ste. Flavie, Que.—Information as to certain legislation in the province of Quebec.

United Mine Workers of America, Coleman, Alta.—Information as to labour legislation in Canada.

Miners' Union, Cobalt, Ont.—Information as to the granting of charters to unions.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, New Liverpool, Que.—Information as to rights of employers and employees.

Ymir Miners' Union, Ymir, B.C.—Information as to employment of Chinese and Japanese.

International Labourers' Union, Dayton, O.—Information as to labourers' unions in Canada.

Iron Moulders' Union, London, Ont.—Information as to names and addresses of labour unions in Canada.

Tobacco Workers' Union, Hamilton, Ont.—Information as to names and addresses of labour unions in Canada.

United Garment Workers of America, Toronto.—Information as to trades and labour councils in Canada.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Secretary of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.—Information as to names and addresses of labour organizations in Canada.

Allied Trades Council, London, Ont.—Information as to names and addresses of secretaries of labour councils.

(c) *Requests from Individuals.*

Requests for information from individuals were similar in their nature to the requests received from government departments, public bodies, societies and organizations, though the number of requests was very much larger and the variety of subjects upon which information was sought more extensive.

OTHER WORK.

The detailed classification of legislation of the Dominion and the several provinces on a card catalogue basis commenced in previous years, whereby immediate reference may be made to the section or sections of any Act to which it may be desired to refer, has been continued. This catalogue has proved invaluable in enabling the department to supply information in regard to labour legislation promptly and generally.

A similar index in connection with the contents of reports and publications having to do with industrial and labour matters has been continued. This is a work which it is possible to continue to advantage almost indefinitely, but which is of the very greatest service and most necessary in connection with the proper answering of inquiries of a general nature, as well as a source of information and supplementary guide in connection with any investigation which may be undertaken. Several thousand cards, containing references to sources of information on subjects concerning which the department is likely to receive inquiries or which were matters of investigation, have been prepared in this way, classified and alphabetically arranged in a reference card catalogue in connection with the library of the department. A card reference catalogue of labour organizations in the Dominion, which was commenced in previous years, has also been revised and brought up to date during the year, and a similar reference catalogue of employers' associations added. The card reference catalogue on wages and prices in the several localities of the Dominion, covering a number of years has also been continued. This is a work which is also capable of indefinite extension, but which is of the very greatest importance in supplying answers to inquiries on these two important matters in connection with the standard of living and the progress of industry generally through the Dominion.

Among other work which has been done in the department during the year, and which necessitated an amount of clerical labour, has been the proof-reading of the *Labour Gazette* and of reports, the preparation of returns for parliament, and the preparation of a detailed index to volume VI. of the *Labour Gazette*.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

XIV.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the department is derived from the sale of the *Labour Gazette*, the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 50 cents per copy.

REVENUE.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1905-6, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to \$1,323.90, being an increase of \$112.77 over the revenue of 1904-5.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES VI. A.R. NO. 27.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1906.

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> ..	\$1,307 89
Sale of single and bound copies..	53 65
	<hr/>
	\$1,361 54
<i>Less.</i>	
Commission on subscriptions..	\$35 70
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts	
due as commission on subscription	0 67
Refund of subscriptions..	1 20
Exchange on postage stamps..	0 7
	<hr/>
	37 64
Net revenue...	<hr/>
	\$1,323 90

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the department for the fiscal year 1905-6 was \$44,925.03. This amount includes salaries of resident members of the staff, salaries of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, the printing, binding and mailing of the *Gazette*, and other expenses on account of printing incurred by the department; all expenses on stationery account, travelling expenses of fair wages officers in the preparation of schedules of wages for insertion in government contracts and the investigation of alleged violations of conditions; travelling and other expenses in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, the purchase of books for the library, and all other expenses of the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

